New-York Daily Times.

VOL. VI....NO. [illegible]. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] and New-England States for Fremont.

Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Probably for Buchanan.

[illegible] FOR FILLMORE.

[illegible] Re-elected in Massachusetts.

FERNANDO WOOD MAYOR AGAIN.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—Presidential.

[illegible]

The vote of the State last year was:

Democratic (both tickets) ....150,[illegible]
Republican 136,698
American 148,557

The Democratic plurality over the Republican vote was 13,981. Of this, the Fremont vote in the above partial returns overcomes full 10,000 votes, the Counties of Kings, Monroe and Onandaga alone making a gain of 6,925 votes. The Democratic plurality in this City last year was 22,[illegible]. It is slightly increased this year, and so is Richmond County.

CITY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

FIRST WARD. (COMPLETE.)

District.	Buchanan.	Fremont.	Fillmore.
I	498	75	180
II	582	28	69
III	180	90	61
Total	1070	193	308

SECOND WARD.

I	189	129	116
II	198	73	112
Total	377	202	228

THIRD WARD.

I	134	90	41
II	140	94	84
III	192	145	162
IV	119	44	119
Total	585	373	406

FOURTH WARD.

I	330	143	87
II	346	48	36
III	370	36	19
IV	317	50	87
V	264	19	26
Total	2081	296	215

FIFTH WARD.

I	320	199	65
II	348	119	147
III	322	222	136
IV	328	137	196
V	156	91	188
VI	319	95	118
Total	1561	763	882

SIXTH WARD.

I	307	95	46
II	379	95	65
III	418	30	11
IV	355	22	44
V	426	19	18
VI	405	17	13
Total	2335	284	229

SEVENTH WARD.

I	300	218	307
II	370	174	175
III	390	240	214
IV	374	109	170
V	405	65	318
VI	141	44	52
VII	346	81	119
VIII	238	44	178
Total	2455	870	1137

EIGHTH WARD.

I	197	196	177
II	240	166	191
III	276	134	168
IV	188	106	133
V	323	121	220
VI	254	117	172
VII	249	107	125
VIII	192	38	113
Total	1909	952	1298

TENTH WARD.

I	338	232	216
II	387	178	160
III	332	154	208
IV	225	182	222
V	367	160	195
Total	1649	871	996

ELEVENTH WARD.

I	281	54	46
II	437	68	60
III	306	52	140
IV	305	87	175
V	395	94	140
VI	325	176	171
VII	381	144	140
VIII	330	110	208
IX	486	118	161
X	358	48	36
Total	3428	908	1276

THIRTEENTH WARD.

I	256	69	212
II	292	125	148
III	345	106	116
IV	289	84	133
V	322	124	252
VI	313	69	225
Total	1918	591	1050

FOURTEENTH WARD.

I	379	61	54
II	481	44	45
III	329	109	128
IV	293	108	136
V	379	85	60
VI	346	82	57
Total	2290	487	448

SIXTEENTH WARD.

I	315	214	175
II	250	217	214
III	157	226	194
IV	296	187	178
V	267	199	205
VI	268	153	185
VII	245	200	237
VIII	377	183	196
Total	2161	1487	1549

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

I	260	146	174
II	278	171	259
III	200	140	220
IV	396	146	209
V	548	132	91
VI	292	114	58
VII	482	45	12
VIII	489	289	210
IX	169	137	140
X	229	195	162
Total	3535	1460	1446

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

I	186	307	222
II	179	260	213
III	199	270	208
IV	144	23	38
V	214	262	245
VI	487	209	262
VII	476	118	96
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NINETEENTH WARD.

I	286	107	89
II	346	141	129
III	377	125	123
IV	290	81	80
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TWENTIETH WARD.

I	251	207	124
II	349	148	129
III	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IV	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
V	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VI	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VII	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
VIII	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IX	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

I	400	226	346
II	427	179	224
III	174	190	146
IV	588	190	262
Total	1604	808	988

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

I	422	226	151
II	240	141	171
III*	322	69	55
IV	338	97	114
V	224	108	68
VI	190	58	57
Total	1743	705	697

*JOHN C. FREMONT received one vote and HENRY CLAY one.

RECAPITULATION BY WARDS.

Wards.	Buchanan.	Fremont.	Fillmore.
I	1070	193	308
II	377	202	228
III	588	373	406
IV	2081	296	215
V	1561	763	882
VI	2335	284	229
VII	2455	870	1137
VIII	1909	952	1298
IX	2051	1507	2237
X	1649	871	996
XI	3428	908	1276
XII			
XIII	1918	591	1050
XIV	2290	487	448
XV	1328	1356	1206
XVI	2161	1487	1549
XVII	3535	1460	1446
XVIII	2296	1416	1263
XIX	1258	474	455
XX	3730	1462	1283
XXI	1604	808	988
XXII	1743	705	697
Total 21 Wards	40,815	17,424	19,496

BUCHANAN'S plurality:
Over Fremont 22,881
Over Fillmore 20,821

CITY OF BROOKLYN—PRESIDENTIAL.

Ward.	Fremont.	Fillmore.	Buchanan.
I	811	214	849
II	157	390	731
III	165	579	363
IV	589	674	487
V	238	511	1428
VI	704	569	1050
VII	389	326	643
VIII	153	209	410
IX	280	971	969
X	674	872	1269
XI	594	714	572
XII	1	895	719
XIII	841	845	579
XIV	263	972	929
XV	293	358	403
XVI	144	149	170
XVII	—	—	—
XVIII	89	128	285
XIX	—	157	217
Flatbush	206	107	114
Total	6952	8169	11,769

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Buchanan.	Fremont.	Fillmore.
Northfield	290	53	322
Castleton	646	366	289
Southfield	377	201	145
Westfield	237	106	178
Total	1550	726	944

ORANGE COUNTY—PRESIDENTIAL.

	Buchanan.	Fremont.	Fillmore.
Goshen	255	219	96
Deer Park	305	370	168
Chester	100	89	125
Walkill	427	596	100
Monroe	263	326	130
Wayuyonda	151	177	55
Total	1501	1777	670

DUTCHESS COUNTY—PRESIDENTIAL.

Poughkeepsie ....454 maj. Fremont.
Fishkill ....130 maj. Fremont.
Cold Spring ....150 maj. Fremont.
Peekskill ....50 maj. Fillmore.

Pennsylvania.

At the time we go to press with our first edition, our returns from Pennsylvania are extremely meagre. Many of the telegraphic lines were down. Those received, however, indicate that Mr. BUCHANAN has received the electoral vote of the State. The Democratic gains are large in the city, and the Fremonters and Fillmorites have divided, as will be seen by the subjoined table:

PHILADELPHIA CITY.

Wards.	Buch.	Fusion.	Fill.	Cong. Vote 1856. Opp.	Dem.
I	—	—	—	1555	1571
II	2418	714	947	1845	2296
III	1556	378	640	1067	1466
IV	2190	459	258	875	2038
V	1526	594	499	1135	1425
VI	1474	797	344	1162	1413
VII	1725	1016	489	1539	1627
VIII	1498	714	495	1364	1328
IX	1374	971	872	1965	1363
X	1307	1171	776	1959	1193
XI	1467	626	288	922	1421
XII	1354	896	260	1179	1283
XIII	1836	1331	625	1967	1292
XIV	1521	1148	923	2048	1444
XV	1962	784	846	1303	1562
XVI	1876	1022	259	1287	1412
XVII	1878	834	91	940	1818
XVIII	1179	1326	299	1712	1118
XIX	2094	680	528	712	881
XX	2041	1030	490	1574	1890
XXI	—	—	—	921	1140
XXII	—	—	—	1240	978
XXIII	—	—	—	1500	1651
XXIV	1339	681	451		

VOTES OF TOWNS.

	Buch.	Fusion.	Fill.
Lancaster (gain 613)	1124 mj.	....	....
Muncy (Dem. gain 25)	81	114	8
Wolf (Dem. gain 18)	....	....	....
Susquehanna	112	147	6
Lackawaxen	112	64	4
Shohola	57	7	7

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wheatland District has gone Fusion by 4 majority.

Dauphin County has given a Fusion majority of about 500.

Harrisburg District—BUCHANAN, 1,054, Fusion, 1,012—(divided as follows: FREMONT, 336, FILLMORE, 676,) Straight Fillmore ticket, 91.

New-Jersey.

JERSEY CITY.

The counting of votes in Jersey City would not be completed until 7 or 8 o'clock this morning. The vote reaches 3,000, which is an increase of 700 over the last election.

It is believed that BUCHANAN has carried Jersey City by a plurality of 200, and it is presumed that Hudson County is Democratic by a plurality of 300 votes.

It is considered certain that ROBERT GILCHRIST, Jr., (Republican,) is elected to the Assembly in the Second District of Hudson County, comprising the First, Second and third Wards.

The election was spirited and peaceable about the polls.

Maine.

The returns from Maine indicate a Republican majority largely increased over that at the State election last September. Portland City gives a Republican gain of 200; Bangor, Eastport, Yarmouth and other towns show large Republican gains. The majority for FREMONT in the whole State will be very large.

New-Hampshire.

New-Hampshire has gone for FREMONT, probably by 5,000 majority.

Vermont.

In Vermont the Republican ticket gains vastly on its vote of last September. The vote then was 24,069 to 11,661 for the Democratic candidate.

Rhode-Island.

Rhode Island has gone largely for Fremont. The following is the vote of three counties:

	Fremont.	Buch'n.	Fillm'e.	Gov., April, 1856. Hoppin, R.	Potter, D.
Bristol	606	237	218	596	304
Kent	1260	666	15	916	1054
Washin'n	1448	595	459	1511	654
Total	3308	1498	676	3019	2,012

There are but two counties more to hear from, which gave the Republican candidate for Governor 1,871 majority.

Massachusetts.

In Boston City FREMONT leads BUCHANAN 3,100. Mr. BURLINGAME is reelected to Congress and Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON is elected by a coalition of the Straight Whigs with the Buchanier[illegible]

Gov. GARDNER is reelected. FREMONT sweeps the State with an immense plurality, and probably a majority.

Connecticut.

This State has gone largely for FREMONT. Half the towns give him 4,000 plurality. In Bridgeport the vote is FREMONT 967, BUCHANAN 521, FILLMORE 90. This was relied upon as a FILLMORE stronghold. Hartford County (all but one town) gives FREMONT a majority of 1,367. Four towns of Fairfield County gives FREMONT a majority of 344. New-Haven City gives him a majority of 179, a large gain since the Spring election.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE CITY.

Wards.	1856. Buchanan.	Fillmore.	Fremont.	Mayor, 1856. Dem.	Am.
1	195	1010	—	488	854
2	549	370	12	604	380
3	228	1290	6	818	1030
4	204	1757	6	285	909
5	380	349	12	386	350
6	669	396	10	649	335
7	311	1069	4	610	886
8	1577	359	16	1309	594
9	383	[illegible]	16	530	217
10	418	[illegible]	17	421	381
11	344	567	18	361	351
12	355	[illegible]	11	331	[illegible]
13	[illegible]	480	20	374	417
14	426	[illegible]	21	381	628
15	318	[illegible]	26	729	767
16	318	[illegible]	8	588	609
17	202	861	2	671	709
18				388	1049
19	362	1031	9	767	[illegible]
20	360	1032	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	9794	14,405	198	12,383	13,492

Delaware.

Brandywine hundred, Buchanan majority, 130.

Wilmington City—Fifth Ward—Buchanan 16 majority.

Virginia.

Taylor County—BUCHANAN reported 150 majority.

Berkly County—Reported 150 BUCHANAN majority.

Alexandria City and County—FILLMORE'S majority, 264. Democratic gain over last year's vote, 157.

ELECTION IN THE CITY.

The General Appearance of the Town—Unusual Quiet.

Very seldom has an election passed off so quietly in this City and Brooklyn as it did yesterday. Nor should our readers judge otherwise from the few "scrimmages" and bloody heads that we record below. Scrimmages are a City institution, not peculiarly a metropolitan one, and bloody heads are down in the bills for all great crowds. Indeed, if the Sixth Warders were to turn out *en masse* to a protracted meeting or a love-feast, they would thump each other's heads by way of sustaining their spirits and keeping their reputation good. So, of course, we couldn't expect an entirely peaceful day for election. Yet, generally, the day was a marvelously still one—for four years we have not seen an election day when there was so little drunkenness, so little rioting, so little shouting or hurrahing.

The weather was not well adapted to breed a row. At times it rained hard, at times was foggy and musky, at times the fog lifted and the sky looked as if it might clear off by the next day. But nobody was safe without an umbrella.

A stranger landing in the City might have walked miles up and down prominent streets and never suspected that we were choosing a new king to rule over us. Business went on as usual, only if you came near to a knot of men in the evening, and paused to catch their words, you would hear a good deal of "majorities," "bets," "Congress," "Aldermen," &c.

Through the fog, the bonfires that blazed in hundreds of streets and that crowned all the hills on the outskirts of Brooklyn, gave the city the appearance of being grandly illuminated. A green gentleman inquired, "who paid for all the barrels?" A small boy who heard the question, roared with laughter as if he'd break a rib or two. Recovering, the greenness of the question struck him again, rolled him into the gutter, and was like to have suffocated him in the mud. "*Pays for them?*" he gasped, as he picked himself up at last, "there ain't a barrel there but has been stolen three times over." More talent has been exerted to conceal them when stolen than genius employed to steal barrels the past week—and all the combustible stealings of all young Americans have been treasured for this great occasion.

The newspaper offices were the head-quarters of the great multitude who hunger and thirst after early information,—but their enterprise was not very richly rewarded. They cheered about the doors and windows like swarming bees, and every new announcement chalked on the bulletins was cheered by the parties suited. It was a curious thought how universally our people were thinking one thought yesterday, and so soon as the sun set how busily thousands of people fell to figuring for results. In thousands of shanties, rum-holes, barns, churches, cabins, the inspectors were counting. In thousands of newspaper offices all hands were figuring, and thousands did more to recall the memory of Daboll yesterday than in all the year beside. We only hope the figuring will fetch out a proper result. Our reporters give their impressions of the result as follows:

Congressmen Probably Elected.

Dist.
1—George Taylor, (Dem.)
3—Daniel E. Sickles, (Dem.)
4—John Kelly, (Dem.)
5—George H. Andrews, (Rep.)
6—Thomas B. Stillman, (Rep.)
7—Elijah Ward, (Dem.)
8—Horace F. Clark, (Dem.)

Mr. ANDREWS is certainly elected unless there was awful cheating in the Seventh Ward of New-York. Mr. MACLAY (Dem.) was so happy as to bring 400 votes from the United States vessels in port to swell his votes. The Thirteenth Ward of Williamsburg, Mr. ANDREWS' home, we believe, gives on the electoral ticket 841 for FREMONT, 845 for FILLMORE, and 579 for BUCHANAN. ANDREWS leads his ticket handsomely here. STRANAHAN led his ticket throughout his district, but it was of no use. McCUE (Ind. Dem.) polled about 1,000 votes, all of which were so much taken from Mr. TAYLOR. WOOD (K. N.) led his ticket in the Sixth Ward, but TAYLOR is a long way ahead of the other candidates.

The Mayoralty.

Without much doubt FERNANDO WOOD (Dem.) is reelected Mayor. He has, without any question, the Fourth, Sixth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards. ISAAC O. BARKER (K. N.) carried the Second Ward, having 30 votes to spare over WOOD. He is supposed to have carried the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards. There were indistinct rumors about some other candidates, but not much was heard about them after dark. In the Twenty-second Ward, there were boxes at all the polls, properly labeled, for Judge WHITING, but there was no one inside them to distribute tickets. BRANCH had one vote in the Fifteenth Ward. It is pleasant to know that BRANCH has one good friend in his own Ward.

City Judge.

There is no question that ABRAHAM D. RUSSELL (Wood Dem.) is elected City Judge. Whether CAPROW (Rep.) or WHITE (K. N.) has carried the Ninth Ward is in dispute. CAPROW'S friends claim the Fifteenth Ward for him as certain.

Corporation Counsel.

RICHARD BUSTEED is undoubtedly elected having run far ahead of the Democratic electoral ticket. L. N. GLOVER'S (K. N.) friends claim that he has carried the Ninth and Twenty-second Wards while BUSTEED, without much question, has carried the Fifteenth Ward.

Aldermen.

Only the odd Wards elect Aldermen this year, and it will be a day or two before a correct list of the elected can be made out. The Ninth Ward has probably elected PETER B. VOORHIS, (Rep.,) the present incumbent, and the Fifteenth has elected GIDEON BLUNT. The Nineteenth is said to have elected H. A. [illegible] (Am.) All the other Wards have elected [illegible]; but as there are longer three Democratic candidates in almost every Ward, it is difficult to indicate who they are. The Wood men, doubtless, are in a majority.

Alms-House Governor.

There were two Governors of the Alms-House to be elected. PAT. G. MALONEY and NICK DEMOND are, doubtless, the men, both being Democrats. The Americans claim that the Twelfth, Fifteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards have given PINCKNEY the largest vote.

Assembly.

All Democrats, excepting from Seventh, Tenth, and Fifteenth Wards. The Seventh Ward has elected JAMES L. DUNCAN, (Rep.,) the Tenth, JAMES HOGE, (Rep.,) and Fifteenth, J. B. VARNUM, (K. N.) probably. The Wood and Libby split having run through the Assembly nominations, there is no knowing who is elected.

"Scrimmages," &c.

FIRST WARD.

In the First Ward a disturbance commenced at No. 86 Greenwich-street early in the day, and soon after another took place at No. 110 same street.

During that time, Mr. CHARLES JONAS, a Fillmore man, employed by the firm of HOFFOCK, MOONEY & Co., went to vote at one of the First Ward polls in Greenwich-street, when he was set upon by some Irishmen, who took his ticket from him and abused him shamefully. He then returned to the store, and got Mr. L. H. MOONEY, one of his employers, to go back with him. Mr. MOONEY is a voter in the Third Ward, and votes the American ticket. JONAS was then permitted to vote, but the crowd then set upon Mr. MOONEY, knocking him down and striking him several severe blows in the face. He was severely injured, so much so that his physician would not permit even his friends to see him last evening.

Aside from this disgraceful affair, the disturbances in this Ward were confined to the McCoy and Wilson factions. They bruised and otherwise wounded each other in a style that would have disgraced the worst days of Donnybrook, for besides fists and shillelahs they resorted to long knives and revolvers.

One unfortunate man had his nose shot off, and was consoled for his loss by several, who said "it was an ugly nose anyway, and wan that no decint man wud carry on his face."

Two others received slight pistol-shot wounds.

JOHN BURKE, alias Activity, was arrested by order of Lieut. DALTON, and conveyed to the Station-House by officer MAPES, for drawing a revolver and attempting to shoot some one in a crowd. He came recently from California, and while in the hands of the officer, Mr. HUMPHREYS, of the Battery Hotel, is charged with having sought to rescue him. He was arrested by Lieut. [illegible], and was afterwards released by Judge OSBORNE on $300 bail. The officer wished him to be confined, as he had threatened to do him injury as soon as released, but the officer was not heeded.

JOHN GERAGHTY was stabbed in the neck by a man named CURRAN, who was also badly beaten by others.

While in the discharge of his duty, Officer WALSH was stabbed in the eye, and had his face badly cut.

In Murray-street, near Broadway, a female vocalist, very dirty, and tight as a brick, drew the merchants from their counters by a powerful application of her lungs to the

> "The union of lakes, and the union of lands,
> Who shall sever?
> The union of hearts, and the union of hands,
> And the flag of our union forever."

Strange though it may seem, she had no brogue. There was nothing Milesian about her except "the brick in her bonnet," and that made her home-made head to swim and her understanding to wander over the pavement in a way that was peculiarly remarkable for diffuseness of style. But notwithstanding her meanderings, she declared herself willing to stand still long enough to lam anything in pantaloons that would hurrah for anybody but FILLMORE and ERASTUS BROOKS. To their eternal disgrace be it said, there was not a single merchant or clerk, who dared to peep while she was in sight. To their lack of courage are we indebted for the fact that there was not an interesting political fight in that locality. Disgusted with their backwardness in coming forward to the scratch, she went backwards and forwards for a short time, and finally laid down in a corner, where she vented her o'erburdened feelings in a way that, although silent, required the immediate attention of the police.

Several very good anecdotes are reported of the Republican candidate for Assembly in the First District. One is that while on an electioneering tour he dropped into the "Hen and Chickens" to prevail on some doubtful citizens who could appreciate a smile. It was quite late at night. But, before we proceed further, it is necessary to say that the Republican candidate for the First Assembly District is, like many other intellectual men, remarkable for brevity of stature. Otherwise he is unobjectionable. And after all, a foot or two longer or shorter than the common herd, is a mere matter of taste, for which a man is neither to be praised nor blamed. But all men, and particularly those above the common height, are not disposed to look upon any large degree of smallness with favor. So thought the Republican Assemblyman's constituent—one of our colored brethren, of magnificent proportions, to whom the aforesaid candidate for the Assembly was introduced while on an electioneering tour, in the aforesaid "Hen and Chickens." On being invited to "take something hot and warm," by the generous candidate for the Assembly, he raised himself to his full height, and with a curl upon his lip that rivaled the twist in his hair, exclaimed in a loud voice:

"Am you de candidate for 'Sembly, down town?"

The short, but patient and long-suffering candidate, replied, touching his hat, and bowing to his colored constituent—"I am, Sir—won't you take a smile?"

His colored constituent raised himself again—again the curl in his hair seized upon his lip, but as the scent of the "something hot, with sugar and a slice of lemon," greeted his expanded nostrils, he simmered down, and with a sigh exclaimed—

"Well, little chap, you may be smart, but you is darned small—I'll take a drink."

They smiled.

And soon afterwards the Republican candidate for Assembly in the First District found himself, in all his constitutional shortness, attending to his political interests, in a lager-bier saloon, in Greenwich-street. Here again his brevity was the cause of wit. He had called for "bier lager," and in company with three fat and jolly Teutons, was in the act of conveying the foaming beverage to his yearning lips, in response to a toast favorable to his prospects, when another fat and thirsty Dutchman asked:

"Ish tat ter Rebubligan gandidate? Mine cot, vot a gandidate! Himmel! I coot put hem een my pockets."

"Faith an if ye did," retorted brevity, quoting from CURRAN, "ye would have more brains in yer pocket than ye ever had in yer head—ye big Dutch blackguard."

The retort took the Germans down; they roared and roared again—the victim joining in. When he had recovered his wind he exclaimed, "Dunner a veter! tat is coot—peser as fura rate. I veel vote fur you, little feller—zwei lager bier, py tam!"

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As CHARLES JONAS, a Fillmore, voter in the employ of HOFFOCK, MOONEY & Co., No. 123 Liberty-street, visited the poll of the Second District, First Ward, this morning, he was asked by WOOD'S men to show his ticket, which he declined; they then forcibly took his ticket from him, tore it up and tendered him a Buchanan and Wood ticket, saying he must vote it or none. He again declined, when he was immediately felled by a blow, was beaten, and dragged out. He came to the store and related his treatment, when Mr. L. H. MOONEY, who is a Republican voter of the Third Ward, volunteered to go back with him and see that he had the privilege of casting his vote for the American ticket, as he desired, which JONAS succeeded in doing in spite of threats and attempts of Mayor WOOD'S hired ruffians to the contrary. Immediately after JONAS had cast his vote, he was hit a blow in the mouth. Mr. MOONEY ordered a policeman standing by to arrest the offender; the policeman wished to know of Mr. MOONEY if he (Mr. M.) would appear against him. Mr. MOONEY said he would—the policeman then disappeared and Mr. MOONEY was attacked by a gang of ruffians, knocked down, kicked in the face, head, sides, &c. He finally reached the street, where he was protected by some gentleman passing by. Mr. MOONEY is now at the National Hotel, suffering severely from the injuries he received.

The Mayor and Chief of Police were applied to for aid, but would do nothing.

Our worthy Recorder, J. M. SMITH, Esq., offered to do all in his power. He had warrants against some of the rowdies, but the Mayor and Chief would not grant him a police force. The Recorder then applied to Sheriff WILLETTS for aid. He gave Mr. SMITH the necessary papers to enroll deputies, but the Recorder could not find men willing to risk their lives among such a gang of hired ruffians. Recorder SMITH had one of the most notorious rowdies of First Ward arrested. He was brought before Mayor WOOD and immediately discharged.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

SECOND WARD.

In the second Ward there was considerable noise and confusion, but nothing of a serious nature occurred.

THIRD WARD.

The Third Ward was not remarkable for anything but a little loud talk about [illegible].

FOURTH WARD.

In the Fourth it passed off with comparative quietness. No arrests were made for fighting, but a sailor was locked up on a charge of illegal voting. It turned out, however, that he was not posted as to his proper voting District, and he was let off. The voting at all the polls was spirited; and a tremendous majority for the Democrats is likely to be the result.

It is said that the Inspectors of the Fifth District, No. 400 Pearl-street, after canvassing the electoral vote, shut up the polling-place and went to supper. At any rate, they were absent at 8 o'clock, when our reporter called there, and the returns had not been made.

FIFTH WARD.

In the Fifth Ward there were a few skirmishes, but nothing serious occurred.

SIXTH WARD.

The polls in the Sixth Ward have been characterized by noise and disorder throughout the day. A fight took place on every corner. As early as 6½ o'clock a riot commenced at the polls in [illegible]-street, between the followers of the rival candidates for Councilmen on the Democratic ticket—[illegible] MARTIN and PAT MATTHEWS—in which clubs, knives, bricks and pistols were freely used. Ex-Councilman JIM KERRIGAN was around with his revolver in this fight, and was seen to fire it in the air. Fighting was kept up since time, and when the combatants had exhausted their strength and ammunition, the Police arrived and found the battle-field without the enemy. At the poll in [illegible]-street the ballot-booth of Mr. WHITING was knocked over and broken to pieces, and the ballots trampled in the mud. JOHN MAHER, ANTHONY GRAHAM, PHIL. McGOVERN, and THOMAS FARRELL were arrested for disorderly conduct at the Sixth District polls and locked up. These were the only arrests made. Towards the last scarcely any person could vote at the Sixth Ward polls on account of the rioting about them. A man named PATRICK SULLIVAN attempted to vote in the Sixth District after previously voting in the Fifth, but it would'nt do, and PAT was locked up.

SEVENTH WARD.

Everything quiet. The vote was unusually large.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Eighth Ward was remarkably quiet. There was nothing in the way of incident worthy of note, except a short set-to between two ticket-peddlers, who had a dispute about the division of their pay.

NINTH WARD.

Voters were shabbily treated at the polls. In several cases the inspectors were guilty of gross distinctness, taking up unnecessary time in asking frivolous questions of persons challenged, and otherwise delaying the progress of the election. This was alleged to be especially true in the First, Third and Fifth Districts. Requests were repeatedly made at the station-house for additional police force at some of the polls, but all the men had already been sent out. The Ward was generally quiet throughout the day.

The following has been sent us for publication:

"The voters of the First District of the Ninth Ward of this City who attended at the polls in Hudson-street, near Barrow, and were prevented from voting, are requested to leave their address immediately with J. DOLLOWAY No. 108 Leroy-street."

TENTH WARD.

The Tenth is a strong American Ward. BARKER ran well here, and so in fact did the straight American ticket. The polls were generally crowded with voters. A dispute occurred in Ludlow-street, between HENRY M. SMITH, a member of the Republican Ward Committee, and a man named McCARTY, on the merits of the rival candidates, in which the former was badly whipped. MAC was not arrested. At this poll was a disturbance between the Republican and American ballot distributors, which was kept up with more or less savageness all day. Nothing serious, however, took place. There was a great deal of quiet voting in this Ward by men who had prepared their tickets at home.

ELEVENTH WARD.

A few free fights, resulting in nothing more than a discolored eye and a crimson nose, occurred in this Ward. Considering the excited state of the public mind, everything here was wonderfully quiet.

TWELFTH WARD.

Vigorous voting in the morning,—stupid and dull mid-day,—people yawning and wanting the papers for something to excite them—brisker by 4, and at sunset really quite a little excitement. But there was scarcely need of a policeman about all day.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

A baby might have slept in its carriage out doors all day. Not a bloody nose in all the Ward—except of a little boy who was hit by a turnip thrown by another lad.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

In the lower Districts the Democratic ticket had a strong run all day, while in the upper there were splits; but LIBBY was running well. The polls were pretty noisy, and several scrimmages took place. Bloody noses and black eyes were to be seen frequently. At the polls in Hester-street an Irishman named MARTIN created a disturbance, because a citizen presumed to challenge his vote. Just at this time a fight occurred outside, and there were a few broken heads. Not an arrest was made, however.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

This is a very quiet, aristocratic Ward. There was not the slightest approach to any disturbance.

The Fifteenth Ward, as will be seen by our tables, is the "banner Ward" of the Republican Party in this City, giving a plurality for FREMONT over both the other candidates. The Third Election District is the banner District in the Ward, the vote footing as follows: BUCHANAN, 177; FILLMORE, 190; FREMONT, 3[illegible].

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A man named WM. ATKINS was arrested for disorderly conduct at the polls of the Sixth District, and conducted to the Station-house. It is unnecessary to say that he was crazed by the "rot-gut," usually served out on election day. With this exception, no disturbance occurred at any of the polls worth mentioning. In one or two instances, especially at the Sixth District, No. 193 Seventh-avenue, the accommodations for free and unrestricted voting were not what they should be. The crowd pressed so closely about the doors that those who had not voted found great difficulty in getting to the poll.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

There was considerable fighting in this Ward, especially at Mackerelville, where they always have a little, even on every-day occasions, near the old Catholic burial-ground. The Wood and Libby men came many times into conflict, and severely bruised each other. An attempt was made, in the Second District, to destroy the ballot; but the Police (for a wonder) interfered. All things considered, this Ward was quite orderly.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

There was skirmishing at all the polls in this Ward but they were mainly of trifling character and caused more by bad liquor than by any specially strong party feeling. In the Third District two drunken men who made considerable disturbance, were removed from the polls by one of the officers in attendance and told not to return. One came back and renewed his attempts to get up a row. He was taken to the Station-house and there retained till the closing of the poll. No further arrest occurred in the Ward—as all skirmishing was easily quieted by the officers. A large crowd was around the different polls all day.

[illegible] He received prompt medical assistance. [illegible] of a man having been shot at one of the polls in [illegible] Ward, proved to be unfounded.

Yesterday morning at sunrise [illegible] and GEORGE W. WHITE presented themselves at the Sixth District poll, as the Inspectors elected last year, and holding commissions for that District, in order to open the poll. [illegible]

[illegible]

How the People acted after Dark.

AT TAMMANY HALL.

Old Tammany whistled-in her boys last night, and the coal-hole was well filled. The order of the evening was yelps and yells, and hooraps interrupted repeatedly by the reading of returns.

An individual, whom the boys called "The Major," presided, who introduced "good honest TOMMY CARR." TOMMY CARR accordingly "[illegible]" and made a bow. He said: "This was emphatically a great country, and the Eighteenth Ward was a great Ward. It had unfortunately given 1,500 majority for [illegible] JONES." [Great applause.] TOMMY also read a dispatch from Brooklyn, couched in the following laconic terms: "Let Tammany rejoice. We have given a greater majority than New-York can." [Three cheers.] A telegraph from Pennsylvania announced: "Tell the Democratic citizens of New-York, assembled in Tammany Hall, that Pennsylvania has gone 20,000 majority for Old Buck." [Great sensation.]

Honest TOM took his seat amid terrific cheering. A man with a glaze-cap then sang a song. We will enter here into no musical criticisms, but simply give his name as KERRIGAN.

The Major then presented Mr. [illegible] SMITH to the lads, who made a joyful noise before him. He said that on railroads and steamboats, at Saratoga and Newport, the Black Republican ticket had been elected over and over again for a month or two, but that a different story was told when the people came out from their working places, with clean shirts or with dirty shirts, and sometimes with no shirts, but with a will to vote for the Constitution and the Union. Uncle JIMMY wouldn't be a single man much longer. He had been betrothed to-day to a lovely bride, the Union, and the nuptials would take place next March. [Great cheering.] Black Republicanism had been wiped out, [yells,] and the country was now safe. [Rapturous yelps.] Man with a glaze-cap—"Three cheers for SMITH!" The Major: "Three cheers it is, then. Now, boys!" Omnes: "Hip, hip, &c." It was observed that no "tiger" was given—that animal being supposed to be a natural enemy to the "buck."

A man with a cloth-cap now tried to get a [illegible] but was promptly quelled by "the Major," who announced the Commodore SWACKHAMMER, of the Navy, who read the returns from the Fourth Ward. [Good.] SWACKHAMMER said the Major had made a mistake. He (SWACKHAMMER) was only a humble corporal in the Buck guard. [Great cheering.] The Corporal then expressed his wonder at how the English Press would feel at the election of BUCHANAN. All the British newspapers were Black Republicans. [Voice—We don't want none of that tribe.] Men in a [illegible] country were Abolitionists. What could the Wooley Horses say to that? [Nothing—Great Applause.] Corporal SWACKHAMMER now temporarily retired, and there being nobody to speak, the Major said he felt like as if he'd been attendin' ere wake. He thought it was the liveliest wake he had ever been to. But it was also the dryest, and if the Corporal would take the chair a few moments he (the Major) believed he would go down stairs and wet his whistle. [Great Laughter and Applause.]

The burden of the occasion then suddenly devolving upon SWACKHAMMER, the Corporal read a dispatch from Philadelphia giving the Brotherly City to Uncle James by a majority of 5,000. [Tumults of applause.] This wasn't all. If they went on as they had begun, they would carry the Keystone State by 60,000, at which Tammany danced like "sixty."

KERRIGAN now leaped once more to the breach, and sounded the harp-of-Erin strain, in a strain beginning—

> "Oh, the *Herald* and *Times*,
> And Old *Mother Grimes*,"

with an aside "that's Greeley." After three stanzas, not to the tune of Dundee, a man out at the elbows proposed "three cheers for E. K. KERRIGAN!" [Laughter.]

A German gentleman addressed a few words of exhortation and congratulation, as an adopted citizen to adopted citizens; after which PADDY BYRNES made his appearance, who was announced as having said that if "any man kem up to the polls to vote against reg'lar nominations, he (P. B.) would scatter his brains." P. B. unfortunately tried to make a speech, but couldn't, and was laughed off the platform. PADDY then put on his fur cap and evaporated.

The Corporal, to conclude the ceremonies, before adjourning for drinks, announced that the returns made it certain that the City had given its one majority for the Democratic ticket. This was received with uproarious cheering, after which Tammany adjourned, everybody being in what we may safely call ardent spirits.

AT THE FILLMORE HEAD-QUARTERS.

The Fillmoreites congregated in considerable numbers [illegible]

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

[illegible]

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 1856.

[illegible] it is evident that the Emperor does [illegible] the attitude of the power [illegible] has never before exhibited this feeling [illegible]. The precautions which he takes for the protection of his person are remarkable, so [illegible] danger is he; and this proves [illegible] be a cause of sufficient gravity to render such precautions necessary. We know that, [illegible] a large number of arrests have been made within three weeks of persons said to be dangerous to the security of His Majesty's person; but at what period since the coup d'état have we been without political arrests? The impression is general, [illegible] that the trials of these various societies will [illegible] of a highly exciting character.

[illegible] the day of the return of the Imperial family to [illegible] of the court. No one knew [illegible] what route it would be [illegible] After an absence of a month it is customary [illegible] to make a certain parade on the occasion of a [illegible] in which the citizens [illegible] their houses and by turning [illegible]. But on the occasion [illegible] surrounded and [illegible] by a battalion of cavalry (the Guides) [illegible] followed the quays, instead of the Boulevards, as is customary, and drove at a rapid rate, directly through the city to St. Cloud. The whole circumstance of the [illegible] showed that [illegible] of an attempt against his Majesty's life. Since his arrival he has gone once to the opera, and on this occasion, although the evening was mild and pleasant, he rode in a close carriage, drove at a furious rate, and was surrounded closely by a double escort of Guides, each carrying a loaded and cocked pistol in his hand. It is not unusual to see the Emperor go to the opera with Guides thus equipped preceding the carriage. But it is unusual to see them surround the carriage in the manner mentioned. On this occasion no one knew that the Emperor was going to the opera, for the bills did not contain the habitual "par ordre," nor was the fact mentioned in the journals.

At the railroad station, when the Emperor arrived, a considerable number of arrests were made among the crowd which had collected on seeing the soldiers [illegible] in the dépôt yard. But there is reason to believe that these arrests were made on suspicion entirely, and had no other basis than the excessive alarm of the police for the safety of His Majesty. Other arrests have been made since; but whether Napoleon is favorable to this extraordinary activity of the police is doubtful. He is, however, favorable to a measure which would seem to implicate him to a certain extent in the fears which prevail at the Prefecture of Police. He wishes to raise and will, perhaps, soon issue his decree to that effect, the number of the Imperial Guard from twenty thousand, its present number, to a hundred and fifty thousand men; and of this body of soldiers he proposes to form the permanent garrison of Paris. This army, formed as it will be, of professional soldiers—of men who have served their time as conscripts, and now continue in the service by choice, will be completely devoted in every branch to the interests of His Majesty. It will be an army of Bonapartists, an armée d'élite. With such an army always stationed at Paris nothing but disease, or the hand of a cunning assassin, could bring about a change of government in France.

AN EVENT AT THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

The Académie Française finds itself at this moment—an unusual thing—"complete," absolutely like a Broadway omnibus during a rain storm. Forty living immortals, and only one absent: VICTOR HUGO. But how long will it be "complete?" Which is the passenger that will descend first from the omnibus? This is a grave and startling question, capable of making the hair stand on the head of the Academy, en masse, and on the heads of some Academicians as yet have hair, in particular! The statistics of the Academy give an average of three deaths a year, three deaths out of forty. The descent from the temple of fame is more rapid than the ascent; for it is only after a long life spent in brilliant works that a man succeeds, and then he is ready to leave his glory and his name for another seat.

Of the forty names which now grace the Academic roll, twenty at least are names well known in America, and [illegible] any people might well be proud. The following is the complete list of the members of the Academy as now composed, in their order of admission:

Villemain, Briffaut, Lebrun, Marquis de Barante, Lamartine, Count de Ségur, Count de Pongerville, Cousin, Viennet, Dumas, (neither Senior nor Junior,) Thiers, Scribe, Salvandy, Guizot, Mignet, Flourens, V. Hugo, de Tocqueville, Pasquier, Patin, Saint-Marc Girardin, Sainte-Beuve, P. Mérimée, A. de Vigny, Vitet, Count de Rémusat, Empis, Ampère, Count de [illegible], [illegible], Count de Montalembert, Alf. de Musset, Berryer, Dupanloup, de Sacy, Legouvé, Duke de Broglie, Ponsard, Biot, and Count de Falloux.

THE NEW CASCADE—A HINT FOR JONES' PARK.

The Emperor's last triumph in the way of artificial scenery is the new cascade in the Wood of Boulogne, near Paris. Already the artificial beauties of this wood were marvelous to the fashionable promenaders of the city, and it needed but this new charm of the decorator's art to complete the effect of the whole. The inauguration of this work took place on Sunday afternoon in presence of the Emperor and Empress, the military escort of the Emperor, and a large concourse of spectators. This waterfall has been five months in construction. Six thousand cubic feet of grit sandstone from the forest of Fontainebleau, forty-five miles distant, and twelve thousand cubic feet of mortar, were consumed in its construction. The principal blocks of stone, which are very large, and some of them fantastically shaped, have been re-[illegible] carefully and restored to their original form and size. The reservoir which is to supply the cascade has a superficies of seven thousand square yards, and is capable of containing ten thousand cubic yards of water. It is supplied by the waste water from the artificial lake and river of the wood near by, through the medium of a small meandering rivulet; these in turn are supplied at present from the Seine by means of a pump like that at Fairmount. They are eventually to be supplied by artesian wells, now in course of excavation in the wood, the bore of one of which has reached to the depth of nearly four hundred feet through solid rock, and by other hydraulic works in preparation for this object.

The cascade discharges twelve hundred cubic yards of liquid per hour. It is composed of a principal sheet of water which falls twenty-seven feet, and breaks on the rocks in the most picturesque manner, and of lateral jets of different forms, which escape from the rocks placed to the right and the left. It only remains to finish the work, cover with ivy and [illegible], and other wild trees, the top and sides of the cascade, so as to give to it a natural wild appearance, in keeping with the roughness of the rocks and the general wild character of the design.

[illegible] DIPLOMACY IN PARIS.

A curious question has been started at Paris by the arrival of General D'ORGONI, Minister of the Emperor of Birmah to France. This gentleman is a Frenchman, born at Vendôme, and was formerly a member of the body guard of Charles X. After the revolution of July, he went to India, and step by step arrived to the highest honors of the country. Some of the details which the General gives of the manner in which his dignities were conferred, are interesting and amusing.

In 1852, at Ava, capital of the Empire, on account of the great services the General had rendered, the Emperor of the Birmans named him Generalissimo of the troops, [illegible] of his proper person, and as the General is very tall and the Birmans are very short, he proclaimed him the handsome man. The ceremony of investiture possessed both a military and religious character. On a fixed day, Gen. D'ORGONI, in grand costume, was summoned to his door by the shrill notes of thirty trumpets. As he appeared, a herald advanced and proclaimed three times, in a loud voice: "D'ORGONI, the Emperor, my master, [illegible]

[illegible] a [illegible], and other consecrated [illegible] by a college of preachers and [illegible] accompany him [illegible]. The General made three salaams before [illegible] and pontiff of the Birmans. At the third the [illegible]

[illegible] raise up a barrier to the further encroachments of the English in India, and hopes to effect this object through the influence of the French Government. All sorts of obstacles, it is said, have been put in the way of this mission by the English authorities in the East.

COUNT ORLOFF ON ARCHITECTURE.

The extensive alterations which are now being made on that part of the new Louvre already finished, are due, it is said, to an accidental remark of Count ORLOFF, during the sittings at Paris of the late Peace Congress. The porticoes of that part of the new constructions visible from the Tuileries, were surmounted with groups of children, which gave to them, by the fullness of the children's persons, a heavy and surcharged appearance. Count ORLOFF was, one day, regarding the new Louvre from a window of the Tuileries, where he was waiting an audience with the Emperor. Near him stood one of His Majesty's Chamberlains, and to this gentleman the Count made the remark that "this surcharged decoration of the porticos smelt a little of the new fashion of crinoline." Like every word that fell from the mouth of the great Russian, this one was eagerly caught up and passed rapidly until it arrived at influential ears, where it served to confirm criticisms already made in the same sense. For some time workmen have been engaged in replacing these grotesquely rotund consoles, which will give a lighter and more elegant appearance to these otherwise incomparable works.

THE REVIEW.

In the Emperor's suite to-day, on the occasion of the Review of the Imperial Guard, were the following gentlemen of distinction: The Prince NAPOLEON, just returned from his voyage towards the North Pole, Prince ADALBERT, of Bavaria, Marshal SERRANO, the new Spanish Minister at Paris, the Marshals VAILLANT, MAGNAN and CANROBERT, and General D'ORGONI, Birman Minister to Paris. The Empress was also upon the ground in an open carriage, holding the Imperial Prince in her arms.

NEW PALACES.

The Prince NAPOLEON is building a palace at this moment on the Champs Elysées, Avenue Montaigne, not far from the Jardin Mabille, and near his stables. This palace will be novel in its construction, being in the form of an antique temple, surcharged with porticoes, statues, columns and mouldings. The modern Italian style will predominate. The general aspect of the palace will be that so much admired by the Roman aristocracy. It will be extensive in its dimensions, and is nearly finished. The roofs are on, and workmen are giving the last touches to the interior.

The magnificent palace of M. ACHILLE FOULD, Minister of State, in the rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, is also nearly terminated. It will be occupied, when finished, by the Princess MATHILDE. The reason why M. FOULD does not occupy this hotel himself is not known. It is supposed, however, that he either intended when he commenced its construction to resign his position in the Cabinet, and has since changed his intention, or that the Emperor desires him to move into the new Louvre, just finished. Under any circumstances, it is not to be expected that M. FOULD will remain in the disagreeable residence which he now occupies in the long gallery of the Louvre on the Place Carrousel. With such a colossal fortune and such a position as that of M. FOULD, it is difficult to conceive how he could so long consent to remain in so public and so cold a residence as that which he occupies, notwithstanding the elegance of its apartments, and the notoriety which a residence in a wing of the Tuileries may give.

A NEW EXCITEMENT ABOUT THE BABY.

The Imperial Prince is decidedly a character. Every day proves that he is born to rule, and that like his father "he has a superstition." He has at least "initiative," which can't be said of all children—except in stubbornness. The last manifestation of his infantile Majesty is to fall in love with a handsome little English woman attached to the Prince's house in the capacity of domestic, and presented to the Empress by the Duchess of Hamilton. The little Prince utterly rejects the advances of his three governesses and two nurses, (wet nurses,) in favor of the English girl, notwithstanding the advantage which the former possess in the way of rich and picturesque costume. Nothing, it is said, but the caresses of their Majesties will pacify him in the absence of the young English woman. The friends of the Anglo-French alliance are in ecstacies at this new manifestation of "Napoleonic ideas." The existence of the entente cordiale is placed upon a new basis.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Two marriages in high life occupy the fashionable world this week. The Count DE CAMBACERES, son of the Duke DE CAMBACERES, Grand Master of Ceremonies to the Emperor, married the Princess MATHILDE BONAPARTE (not the Princess MATHILDE,) daughter of the Prince CHARLES LUCIEN BONAPARTE. The other was that of MINNA SHEPPERD, a celebrated Parisian belle, to the Viscount DE BRIMONT. Miss SHEPPERD was an English lady of great beauty, wit, and wealth, who has been a belle in Paris society for some years, and it was to her that the journals wished to marry EMILE DE GIRARDIN some six months ago.

MALAKOFF.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Continuation and Conclusion of the Argument in its Favor.

From the Charleston Standard.

THE SLAVE-TRADE—THE PROPOSITION AN OUTRAGE TO PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

In proposing to reopen the slave trade, we are met by the objection that we outrage public sentiment, and that if we have the abstract right, it is not policy to press the adoption of such a measure, but that it is best to creep with feathery foot through danger than to brave it. We do not think so. We will not stand upon this ground of Slavery, unless we have the right to stand there; and if we have the right to stand there, we would stand openly and squarely upon it with the world in arms against us, sooner than we would creep to a corner and hold it upon condition of not rendering our position visible. Nor will we longer take the line of palliative argument. *The slave may be well treated, and yet Slavery may be wrong; it may be our inheritance, and yet it may be wrong; it may be ineradicable, and yet an evil*, our position may be impregnable, yet still it may be the fastness of the outlaw; our stronghold is still within the jurisdiction of another social power; it is lawful for them to strike us, but not for us to strike back again: they may starve or they may corrupt us, but we must make no foray to ward off the danger. *Such position we will hold no longer.* It may be agreeable to them to hedge us, but we will not submit to it; it may be pleasant to despise us, but we will not indulge them. We would raise our own standard; we would level all defences; we would march to the open plain; we would state a question in which there is no palliation and no compromise; and, to the most perfect vindication of Slavery, we would strike down the barriers to the slave-trade.

It is said that we are not ready for it. But we are ready for it. *We want slaves as the very first condition of reaction. They are necessary to equality in the Union, to prosperity and advancement out of it, and to the very integrity and order of our own society.* It is said the public mind is not prepared for it; but for that single reason there is a necessity that the measure should be agitated. In ignorance of the nature and wants of our institution, we have wandered vaguely to innumerable errors. We permitted the slave-trade to be abolished, and threw the political and commercial power of the country to the North. In the effort to recover our position, we have ruptured the frame-work of our system; in order to keep pace in extent of Territory we have left poverty to older States; to give cultivation to the older States, we would call in pauper labor, and still further try the integrity of the institution, and finding inferiority in material advancement still the fortune of the South, we have been weak enough to suppose it a necessary condition of our system, and to charge the evil for our institution. It is for the very reason that the public mind is not instructed upon this grave subject that we would press to judgment the question of the slave-trade.

It is said that we are not in a condition to act upon it; that it never can be adopted in the Union, and that the South is not ready to go out of the Union for such an object. But we are not prepared to say what will not be the result of an intelligent perception of our interests in the question. When we shall speak to the Government as a people whose minds are made up, and who will have the slave-trade or independence, we are not prepared to say what may be the answer. There are border States that have interest in dominion so long as the South may submit to it; but they have been too much dependent on the South to be estranged from us; and when the point is made, [illegible] certain they will not go with us; but, should this not be so, yet, if the South should come to a perception of her interest in the measure, it will be but little impediment in the way of its adoption, [illegible] it cannot be done through the forms of the present Union.

[illegible] is said the proposition intensifies the feeling of the world against us; but if it does so, we will not shrink from it. We cannot hold our rights upon the condition of perpetually propitiating the feelings of the world. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] true [illegible] will be cherished, loved and eulogized. The men who helped it in the crisis of its ruin, will be placed upon the lists of patriots and sages. Other societies will form upon the model and it will become treason to question an institution which now it is play and vice to condemn.

Already, in fact, we think we see the indications of a better state of things. Since a stand has been taken upon the right of Slavery, *there has been an immense change in public feeling at the South.* They regard the institution with greater favor; they look to its fortunes with confidence and hope; and they are daily becoming more ready to defend it, and to stake their fortunes upon it. Nor is the change less perceptible at the North. They have been thrown out of their old lines. When we admitted that Slavery was wrong, they came around us like treacherous counselors; their argument was conclusive, that if wrong it ought to be put under restrictions, and we were side by side with them on the main question, and only differed as to the measure of restriction and discouragement that was proper. But when we flung them off, when we told them that the relation against which they sought to prejudice was a right relation—when we rather espoused Slavery than kept it as a prostitute, our attitudes were changed. If they condemned us, we were in a condition to condemn them. If they should strike at us, we could strike them back again, and though alarmed at this unexpected movement, they have made a rush at the helm of Government, and it is still undetermined whether they will not secure the political authority to declare it still a prostitution. Still they have been checked by men at home who start up to meet them. We have furnished in our attitude and arguments to our friends at the North the motive and the issue upon which to help us. Upon that issue which we tender they are not ready to permit a despotism. The steps to reaction here have caused reaction even there, and we have now the reason to believe that if the agrarian tendencies of that region ever can be arrested within this Union, it will be by the more athletic and controlling energies of the Pro-Slavery sentiment. We are not prepared to assent to the proposition, therefore, that in urging one of the simplest measures in support of our institution, we exacerbate the feeling of the world against us. On the contrary, we believe we inspire a feeling of respect—that men will regard us the more as they believe we are in earnest, and that it is by such a measure, which has no shape of compromise, that we can the best advance to the perfect indication and establishment of our institution.

THE SLAVE-TRADE—THE CONCLUSION.

We come, at length, to the conclusion of our views upon the slave-trade. We have shown, or we have sought to show, that *equality of States is necessary to equality of power in the Senate of the Union; that equality of population is necessary to equality of power in the House of Representatives; that we cannot expand our labor into Territories, without decreasing it in the States; and what is gained upon the frontier is lost at the centres of the institution; that pauper white labor will not come to competition with our slaves, and if it did, that it would not increase the integrity and strength of Slavery, and that, therefore, to the equality of influence in the Federal Legislature, there is the necessity for the slave-trade.*

We have sought to show, further, that without equality of power in the Federal Government, there is no hope of an equality of rights; that there is no natural antagonism between Abolitionists and capital, and no necessary check the one upon the other, that both grasp at government; the one to control Slavery, the other to control the South; that they only differ in the fact, that while one would go ahead at once, the other would graduate advancement; that while one would *force*, the other would *toll* us to subjection; that our only salvation is in our own capabilities of resistance; and that at last if we would survive and perpetuate our form of society, we must be equal to the North, or we must be independent, and are driven, therefore, to the alternatives of dissolution or the slave-trade.

It will be seen that we have been little influenced by preconception upon this subject. We have not confined ourselves *to the traditions of our contest with the North*; we have thought it necessary to look at the South from the centre of Slavery, and we have done so; we have not admitted that Slavery is a wrong because it has been so considered; we have not taken refuge behind the argument of its necessity; we have not admitted that its suppression was humane and wise; we have not contended that territory is of service without the ability to cover it with slaves; we have not assumed that Slavery can be strengthened by an increase in a white pauper population, or in any other way than by an increase in its own peculiar form of labor; we have not consented that what the South contends for has been always right, or what the North proposes has been always wrong; but, resolutely standing at the centre of this institution, we have felt it necessary to take new lines of observation, and, if necessary, a new depicture, and we have done so, and these we have endeavored to give with perfect fairness to our readers and the South.

It may be noticed also that we have not spoken to the North—we thought there was little use in doing so. This great question of the course of Slavery must be decided by ourselves. They cannot conceive of its nature or its wants, and would not promote it if they could. Their assent to any measure vital to the cause of Slavery would not occasion its adoption without we ourselves were ready for it; *their opposition could not defeat it, if we were prepared for its enforcement*; it is among ourselves that the measures are to be discussed and settled, and we alone, to whom the trusts of Slavery are committed, must see to their execution; charged with a form of society which we believe contains the word of promise to the age, it is no excuse for failure that we shall have been defeated by the North. The trust, is the command, to break from the North, or override the North, and trample down every other impediment in the track of our commission. While we have not addressed them, however, from their insignificance upon this great question, we have not been at the trouble to heap epithets upon them; what they do is natural, and perhaps necessary. They would not help it if they could, and could not if they would. Like every other virtue projected into vice, it is the nature of philanthropy to exhaust itself upon distant objects; it is the nature of Northern sentiment, as of popular sentiment the world over, to expand into legislation. It is as necessary, perhaps, as that sparks shall fly upwards, and it is for us rather to apply the proper impediments, than to exhaust ourselves in useless controversy. If not prepared for this, we are not fit for the trusts of a great destiny, and it were right, perhaps, that we should be swept away from it.

This subject, with the little light we have been able to throw upon it, we commend to our brother journalists at the South. We are conscious of moving within a contracted sphere, and having done our office there, and taken a fair proportion of the odium of such a proposition, we must commit the work to other hands for further movement. We have no unity at the South—no centres of opinion—no Congress—no councils—no organs to transcend the lines of States and Districts, and there is no direct way in which upon a Southern subject we can address the Southern public. Sunk to the condition of a province by the inequality which we have permitted to occur, it is one of the worst evils of our condition, that our journals are but the orbs upon a dark frontier. To illuminate at all, we must reflect the light which comes to us from the great centres of society to which we acknowledge an allegiance. Sentiment is uncurrent, unless stamped by England or the North; and incidents, calamity and crime are scarcely interesting, unless this happen near the centres of the greater system. Under such circumstances, we all move within restricted orbits. Each journal has but the readers of his State or district, and truth, therefore, must work its way laboriously. *To reach the South by natural channels, it must be poured into the streams of information from the North or Europe*; and if uncurrent there, we have no alternative but to conspire among ourselves, and to help it on by voluntary effort. We think it possible that the South may require the use of ideas which cannot be originated at the North or in Europe; we think that this is one of them, and with earnest solicitude we would commend it to the aids and offices of Southern friends. Let it but come to the judgment of Southern intelligence upon Southern principles of social morals and philanthropy, and we will have little concern as to the result.

Dr. Hemphill Taken to Task.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Times, Oct. 8.

In giving publicity to the sentiments of the reverend gentleman, we wish it understood that our sentiments are directly the opposite of those propagated in the article referred to. Our object in giving place to it is, that the people of South Carolina and adjoining States may know the fact that *the first man who has expressed a willingness to try Fremont, and made public proclamation of his views in South Carolina, is a preacher of the Gospel of Christ, who taught his disciples to forsake everything and follow Him, and, in the language of the Apostles, preach Christ and him crucified.*

It is not necessary to attempt a studied reply to Mr. HEMPHILL; his occupation forbids the use of his opinions as expressed, in such a manner as to arouse the contempt and rebuke of the public. His comparisons are not such as we would have expected. Weakness of resources and want of numerical force has been assigned as the position of Carolina, whilst energy, capital and overwhelming numbers are given to New-York. Did such men control the councils of our Revolutionary sires, they never would have ventured resistance to a tyrant's rule.

We of the South have cause to thank God that our ministry have generally kept themselves free from political feuds, and especially from expressions calculated to produce unfavorable impressions. Teachers of such sentiments as those contained in the article referred to cannot long retain the respect and confidence of Carolinians.

Mr. HEMPHILL, although he disclaims the title of doctor, may yet be honored by having the degree of D. D. conferred by some Northern institution, as he is determined to sustain the Union at all hazards, [illegible] stick to the Abolitionists like wax, and fight them [illegible] Union.

[illegible] is the game that the people of the South have [illegible] playing at all the while, but they have in every [illegible] come off second best, and so we fear they will [illegible]

[illegible] to do [illegible] they are [illegible] strength [illegible] things [illegible]

[illegible] now dismiss the [illegible] for himself [illegible] much to enlist the sympathy of the people of the South, or produce discord and bitter feeling, which he has been anxious to allay, by teaching men that it is their duty to love God and keep His commandments.

Death of Hon. Samuel Hoar.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

CONCORD, MASS., Sunday, Nov. 2, 1856.

Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, a gentleman who had long filled a prominent place in the estimation of the public, died at his residence in this town, this (Sunday) morning, at 6 o'clock. He had just completed his 78th year, and, as an active man, belonged to the last age rather than to the present, being the cotemporary of men most of whom had long since either retired to private life, or left altogether the affairs of this world. He was one of the first lawyers of the Massachusetts bar, at a period when its fame stood high, but relinquished the practice of the legal profession many years since. He was at one time a Judge of our Court of Common Pleas, I believe, and served in the Twenty-fourth Congress, (1835-37,) from the old Middlesex District, of Revolutionary fame. He was more than once elected to the State Legislature, serving in both branches, being a member of the House of Representatives so late as the year 1850. In 1844 he was appointed Massachusetts Commissioner to the State of South Carolina, to see if some legal decision could not be had respecting the practice of that high and mighty sovereign State of imprisoning our colored seamen; but the valiant chivalry were so frightened at the mere thought of being requested to modify an oppressive law that they compelled him to leave Charleston by threats of lynch-law. Mr. HOAR was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1820, of which WEBSTER, STORY, LINCOLN, PARKER, and others of our principal men were also members; and he maintained a high reputation even alongside of those great leaders of opinion. He was, what is commonly called, "a gentleman of the old school," and his manners were remarkably bland and courteous, contrasting strongly with the brusquerie that is common with our present public men. He retained his intellectual powers to the last, and, from his temperate habits and fondness for exercise, was little troubled with ill-health. His form was as upright at seventy-eight as that of most men of half that number of years. His final illness was inflammation of the bowels.

Mr. HOAR was married to Miss SHERMAN, daughter of the celebrated ROGER SHERMAN. Two of his sons, Judge E. R. HOAR and GEORGE F. HOAR, Esq., are among the rising men of the State, the former having already an established position. Mr. G. F. HOAR is on the Republican ticket for Senator in Worcester County, and has been a member of the State House of Representatives.

ASABETH.

The Transatlantic Telegraph—What has already been Accomplished.

From the London Spectator.

The cable which is to join together, materially as well as socially, the continents of Europe and America, is already stretched a long way across the dividing space. One end of it is attached to the station at New-York; it passes thence over land and under water to Cape Race, and for four hundred miles traverses the coast of Newfoundland; so that fourteen hundred miles of the difficulty have been surmounted, and the accomplishment of the gigantic project is within the range of hopeful probability at no distant time. To give additional stimulus to the undertaking, and to honor the American telegraphic inventor, who has done for the United States what COOKE and WHEATSTONE have done for England, there has been a great gathering of the telegraphists; who, forgetting for the time their mutual jealousies and conflicting interests, celebrated the visit of Professor MORSE to this country by dining together.

Professor MORSE is the inventor of the simplest of all possible means of transmitting messages by electricity. Without any instrument whatever, a person holding the two ends of the telegraph wire in his hands might transmit a message which would record itself on paper at the distant station. In practice, indeed, this extremely simple mode is not adopted, and an apparatus moved by clockwork is required at the receiving station to move along the strip of paper whereon the message is impressed, and there is an electro-magnet to make the impressions. This plan has now generally superseded on the Continent all other systems of telegraphic communication, and Professor MORSE has come to Europe to reap the honors if not the profits of his invention. His visit to this country was seized by the Telegraph Companies and others interested in telegraphic communication as a fitting opportunity for "expressing publicly their opinion of the importance of a direct submarine telegraph to America," as well as their estimation of the talents and labors of the Professor. Of the importance of such a means of communication there was no need to express an opinion, as it is felt by every one; the question to be determined is the practicability of attaining it; and from that point of view the demonstration seems of value. Though the assembled telegraphists did not directly pronounce on the disputed question, it may be inferred that in the public notification of their estimate of the importance of a submarine telegraph to America was also implied their assent to the practicability of the project. The speeches at the dinner confirmed this inference; and it was shown that the difficulties encountered and overcome in laying down the Mediterranean cable have been as great as any that would present themselves in crossing the Atlantic. So far, indeed, as regards the wire-connection between the two countries, there seems no doubt that it can be made; but that mechanical difficulty overcome, there will remain the question whether telegraphic signals can be transmitted through a submerged wire of that length, however carefully it may be insulated. On this point electricians and mathematicians are at variance. It is not a simple question whether an electric current can be transmitted, but whether the wire can be discharged, after transmission, quickly enough for the repetition of telegraphic signals.

This difficulty first presented itself in the telegraph from Harwich to the Hague. It was found that the water surrounding the wires prevented them transmitting distinctive signals, the action of each one being prolonged so as to interfere and blend with the signal preceding. The difficulty was quite unexpected. FARADAY brought his wonderful power of investigation to bear on the subject, and ascertained that the conducting property of sea-water on the outside of the gutta percha has the effect of converting the coated wire into an elongated Leyden jar, and causes it to retain a portion of the charge, in the same manner as an ordinary Leyden jar retains a part of the electricity after it has been discharged. This difficulty, which seemed to present an effectual bar to the use of Professor MORSE's instruments—in which the electric current traverses continuously in the same direction—was overcome by reversing the direction of the current after each signal, by which process the wire was prepared to transmit another. That plan has answered from London to the Hague, but doubt is entertained whether the remedy will apply across the Atlantic. Experiments, so far as they can be made, show that the obstacle may be overcome; but theoretical philosophers are not wanting, who, armed with arrays of figures, contend that the thing is impossible. Theoretical calculators have indeed on other occasions raised up impossibilities, which in the progress of telegraphic invention have been accomplished; and as facts are against them in this instance, there seems no reason to despair that practice will get the better of theory in the establishment of a working telegraph to America. The people of the United States will then realize what Professor MORSE declared to be their ambition—they will know what is done in England *before it takes place!* for an event happening in London at noon will be published in New-York on the morning of the same day—of the month.

The Contest in Mexico between the Government and the Clergy—Attempted Revolutions.

Correspondence of the N. O. Bee.

MEXICO, Sunday, Oct. 19, 1856.

It is impossible to doubt that we are in the midst of a momentous crisis. The splendid success of the law of ecclesiastical sequestration which continues to be rigorously executed, has greatly exasperated the clergy and their interested partisans, as they had calculated largely on the fanaticism of the population, and imagined that the law would prove an abortion for want of purchasers. The capital error of the clergy is their obstinate refusal to recognize the principle of progress. They persist in believing that the Mexico of 1856 is the Mexico of 1826, and are ignorant of the advance which popular intelligence has made by contact with strangers, and by the results of cruel experience. The Mexican nation having to choose between a fanaticism wielded by the clergy for their own benefit, and their individual interests, skillfully presented to them by the Government, hesitated for a moment, only to acquire redoubled energy. The sales by auction are now taking place daily, and every piece of property is bid for by a throng of competitors. In fact so complete a revulsion of opinion has occurred, that it would now be more dangerous for a new administration to abolish the law Lerdo than it was for the present one to establish and enforce it.

The clergy have committed a blunder, and they now see it. With a view of reconquering the ground lost by them, they are disposed to sanction very extreme and criminal measures. Bishop MUNGUIA, of the Diocese of Morelia, after having protested against the law Lerdo, feared the consequences of his conduct, and fled precipitately in disguise to Guanajuato, believing he could rely, for his personal safety, on the friendship of the Governor, Señor DOBLADO. While in that city MUNGUIA caused incendiary pastoral letters to be read in the pulpit throughout Guanajuato, Michoacan and Queretaro. Señor DOBLADO tolerated this conduct, in spite of the remonstrances of the Supreme Government. The latter at length became exasperated, and sent positive orders to DOBLADO to send the Bishop back to Mexico. DOBLADO showed symptoms of resistance, until he ascertained that a brigade was on its way to Guanajuato to compel obedience, when he yielded to necessity, and forwarded MUNGUIA, under escort, to the Capital. When he reached Mexico, the Bishop was liberated on parole, and took up his residence with MUNOZ LEDO, former Governor of Guanajuato, a fanatic of the deepest dye. Subsequently, however, he abandoned Mr. LEDO, and repaired to the archbishopric.

It has been remarked that since the return to Mexico of Bishop MUNGUIA, revolutionary movements have been energetically resumed. The Archbishop, a worthy and pious man, of proverbial kindness and charity, has conducted himself with unexampled discretion in the embarrassing position in which he is [illegible]. To him is [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] old [illegible] his [illegible] changed [illegible] that he will [illegible]

The rumor [illegible] a few days ago that the Archbishop was about to launch forth the thunders of excommunication against all purchasers and all new occupants of ecclesiastical property. This would have been a clerical coup d'état. The report was so serious an aspect that the Government is said to have required explanations from the Archbishop, informing him that if his intentions were such as were publicly attributed to him, the Government would be under the necessity of adopting extreme measures. I have not learned the reply of the Archbishop, but the story to-day is that the affair has been settled.

Another rumor now prevails, viz: that, abandoning his idea of excommunication, the Archbishop will prohibit the clergy throughout the Republic from administering absolution, even in articulo mortis, to all purchasers or new tenants of ecclesiastical property, and to all the partisans of the law Lerdo. I cannot say how much truth there is in this latest story. Its truth would not surprise me in the least.

You will perceive by the papers that a number of insignificant pronunciamentos has occurred in the environs of Mexico; that eight successive conspiracies have been discovered at Puebla; that 500 men have captured Queretaro, after killing the commander, Gen. MANZANA, who, with 50 men, defended the place to the last extremity. Do not attach too much importance to these facts. The revolution sought to be inaugurated has no fixed idea for a platform, no leading man for champion, and no real element of success. The various troubles betray the indefatigable energy of the clergy and of a few old soldiers—nothing more. The press is exhorting the Government to active measures, but thus far the Government contents itself with punishing the principal ringleaders, and seems to prefer the danger of an overthrow to boldness and decision, though the display of the latter will insure perfect safety.

Mr. FORSYTH, the American Minister, arrived three days ago. He has not yet presented his credentials.

Nothing positive is known of the difficulties with England and Spain. But questions are enveloped in the mystery of diplomatic reserve.

Free-State Prisoners Sick and Dying in Kansas.

Correspondence of the Boston Atlas.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Oct., 21, 1856.

The greatest sorrow here is, that more than one hundred of our young men are now in prison at Lecompton, and suffering untold sorrow, insult and neglect. One of the truest of them died of fever, day before yesterday. Mr. BOWLES came here last Spring from a Slave State, an educated gentleman who warmly espoused the Free-State cause, and united with its bravest defenders. His long marches, exposure and fatigue brought on a fever soon after he was taken prisoner. The drunken physician at Lecompton was called for, but he was playing cards, and would not come. In less than forty-eight hours, death, the despairing prisoner's friend, released him, and gave him freedom in a country where the weary are at rest. Yesterday we buried him, a little out from Lawrence, where, about two years ago, I opened the prairie for MOSES POMEROY, one of our earliest settlers. I saw now there were eighty-four graves there, including many who have been cruelly murdered. Oh! what a record it would be to write out a history of the martyrs of the nineteenth century, in this Christian America!

A Kansas Heroine.

The Lawrence correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*, under date Oct. 22, tells a story illustrating the courage of the wives and daughters of the Free-State men in Kansas:

"About four miles south of Blanton's Bridge, a family, of German origin, named EVERHART, resided. A year ago their daughter was married to Mr. EAGLEOFF, also a German. They took a claim near the old folks, but it was soon found that EAGLEOFF did not treat his wife well, and finally, after spending all he or she possessed for liquor, he joined the border-ruffians. Mrs. EAGLEOFF owned a cow, given her by her father, which, on his refusing to feed, she drove home. About a week since, EAGLEOFF reappeared, with some half-dozen Germans, and demanded the cow. This was refused by EVERHART, who endeavored to parley with them. They threatened his life, upon which his wife, an old lady of over sixty years, rushed out and commenced upbraiding them. They ordered her to go in-doors, upon which she fetched out a long-handled pan, full of boiling water. One of them, leveling his rifle, threatened to shoot her if she flung it. Nothing daunted, she did so, and EAGLEOFF only escaped scalding by leaping aside. She flung the pan at him and rushed in for something else. By this time the neighbors were alarmed, and the ruffians thought it prudent to retreat.

Interesting Discoveries on the Llano Estacado.

Capt. POPE, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, has partially completed a reconnaissance of the route to New-Mexico and the Mesilla Valley, a work undertaken for the purpose of finding watering places along a shorter path than that heretofore traveled. The Captain traversed the country on the 32d parallel of latitude, across the Llano Estacado, and passed two seasons on that plain, sinking artesian wells and prosecuting other scientific labors. His labors are now temporarily suspended for want of funds; the Congressional appropriation of $40,000 having been expended, and he is on his way to Washington to report.

An article in the New-Orleans *Picayune* describes the nature of these investigations:

"In sinking the wells Capt. POPE found no difficulties in the geological formation. This is entirely composed of alternate strata of indurated clay and cretaceous marls of every variety of color, easily bored through, but sufficiently hard to prevent the walls of the boring from falling and incommoding the labor.

The first stream of water was struck at a distance of 360 feet, and it rose to the height of 70 feet in the tubing. Continuing the labor, through the same formation, the second stream was struck at a depth of 641 feet, which rose 400 feet in the well, or about 50 feet higher than the first stream. These labors demonstrated the existence of water streams beneath the surface, but as Winter was approaching, and the material which he had brought having been exhausted, Capt. POPE went into Winter quarters on the banks of the Rio Grande.

Having received fresh supplies in the Spring of the present year, he returned to Llano, and in April last resumed his labors there. His former attained results having demonstrated the existence of abundant water beneath the surface, he went five miles eastward from the first well and there sunk the second. In the prosecution of this work he struck the same stream that he had found in sinking the first well, and on reaching a depth of 860 feet, he encountered another which rose 750 feet in the tubing.

Through the absence of water the Llano Estacado forms a complete barrier to travel between the western Towns of Louisiana and Arkansas to New-Mexico and the Mesilla Valley, along the line of the 32d parallel by a route which is some hundred of miles shorter than any other. It is covered throughout with grama grass, which is one of the most nutricious of the grasses for cattle, and which has the greater advantage that it is not killed by the cold of Winter, affording abundant pasture all the year round. Fuel, too, is everywhere obtained with great ease in the mosquite root. This is a remarkable root, and might be more properly termed a subterranean forest. Its stems penetrate the earth to a distance of seventy feet in depth, with ramifications similar to the branches of trees, and with a clear and hard wood stem from five to eight inches in diameter. We have been informed that it makes excellent charcoal, and Capt. POPE was so struck with it that he is taking specimens to Washington for the examination of the Department. The supply is most abundant.

Our readers are already familiar with the fact of the great gypsum formation in this region of country. The labors of Capt. POPE have brought to light another abundant source of agricultural wealth there, in the great beds of cretaceous marl which he has discovered. These marls are of the best kind of fertilizers, and can only be compared to great subterranean deposits of guano. When treated with acids they all effervesce, showing the abundance of lime in them."

Washington Navy Yard—New Experiments.

From the National Intelligencer.

At the Navy Yard matters are going forward at a steady pace. All the stores have been removed from the sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, the ship's provisions excepted. The refitting of the *Water Witch* and preparations for putting the *Fulton* in repair are proceeding.

The new machine invented for the moulding of musket, rifle and pistol balls, was landed at the Yard on Saturday. This machine has been brought on in order that the Government and its officers may have the opportunity to thoroughly test its merits. It is stated to be able to produce one hundred and sixty leaden bullets per minute for any firearm in use, of any shape and of any size whatever, up to a weight of two ounces each. This can be done, too, without attendance, the machine, after starting, taking care of itself, so to speak. It is a pretty heavy affair, and weighs about 8,000 pounds. Mr. WARD has brought with it a similar weight of cylindrically-pressed lead, for immediate conversion into balls. All the various styles of firearms known to the English, French, Swiss and American services, can be supplied with exactly suitable bullets, including the hollow, ribbed, conical and expansion varieties. It will require till the 1st of December to set the machine in order for operation, which will be in one of the buildings at the Navy Yard.

DEATH OF A HUNGARIAN EXILE.—A letter from Hull, England, published in the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, contains the following:

"Several days ago a Hungarian exile died here of starvation. He tried to support himself and family by teaching German, but did not succeed, and gained only three shillings during the last few weeks of his existence. He did not wish to beg, but the child had to be fed. *The mother, therefore, starved herself, and the father died from want of bread.* He went under the name of Dr. BECK, but was the son of Count WESSELENYI, and had to fly with many others in 1849 from Hungary. It is said that he received over £8,000 sterling from home, which he lost in speculation [illegible]

[illegible] Ball [illegible] widow and child from a similar fate.

The "Literary Bohemian," Sala, and [illegible] his Pies.

NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Seeing a notice in a recent TIMES of CHARLES DICKENS' "admirable Crichton," I have thought a little sketch of SALA might possibly interest your readers.

The marvelous fecundity, [illegible] and brilliancy of M. SALA will not be wondered at, when the reader is informed that in his veins flows the blood of not less than seven of what may be called the representative nations of Europe. In him you find the bottom of the educated Englishman, the wit of the Milesian, the sturdy application of the Scot, the earnestness of the German, the enthusiasm of the Spaniard, the poetic fire and artistic taste of the Italian, and the fastidiously classic taste of the Grecian. With all the above countries he can claim a blood affinity, and the intellectual essence of each is reproduced in the best manner, as his [illegible] of thought, scattered everywhere, will show.

It was my good fortune to meet SALA in Paris a year since at a little crémerie, which he has made famous through his praises of what all true Yankees love—pumpkin pie.

Imagine yourself, gentle reader, in the brilliant capital, pass rapidly along the gay Italian Boulevard, and turn down a narrow street; a few steps will bring you to a modest shop, on its small panes, in yellow letters you may read thus:

AUX AMÉRICAINS.
Spécialité De Pumpkin Pie.
MME. BUSQUE.
6, Rue de la Michodière, 6.
PARIS.

Touching your hat to Madame, receiving a courteous bon jour, and a kindly glance from her charming brown eyes, you bend low as you enter the inner door and behold a petite room, a round table, rush chairs, and plain walls covered with portraits of noted Americans—to which has been added the [illegible] "counterfeit semblance" of the great Pathfinder, JOHN CHARLES FREMONT. Madame's round table has been the scene of as many glorious encounters of wit as King Arthur's of "Merrie England." Conspicuous among them you will see a stout, medium-sized, well-built man, with heavy black locks, and flashing, restless, fiery black eyes. You might take him for a student, an artist, a soldier, aye, even a priest; he has been all these, and many more, for constant change is his motto.

Here he first tasted pumpkin-pie, and so charmed was he with its delectable taste, that he forthwith prepared a brilliant article for *Household Words*, which has been read, and copied, and spoken of wherever the genus Yankee is found, and I may ask where is he not found? At this round table, where SALA is such a favored guest, may be seen all the American wits and good fellows to be "hunted up" in Paris, and now and then one of our beautiful country women strays in to see the lions and buy a pie.

"Cheek by jowl" with the "Literary Bohemian," I have met your own espiègle "Dick Tinto," the genial "Ik Marvel," the "Howadji" CURTIS, HUNTINGTON, of the *Tribune*, the veteran MANN, of the *National Intelligencer*, the artists MAY, HEALY and ROSSITER, the spirituelle "Bell Smith," the wife of our former Chargé DON PIATT, your present able correspondent "Malakoff," Ex-Consul CHASE, who helped to instruct Madame BUSQUE in the mysteries of pumpkin pie, and attempted even buckwheat cakes—in fact, all the choice talent of America, when in Paris is sure to seek the little crémerie, and even to chant the Marseillaise, in defiance of the police, when warmed up with wine, good cheer, and the plump and cheerful presence of Florinne, the pretty soubrette of the humble hostelry.

To SALA all credit should be given for singing the praises of Yankee pie, a song that may yet become as famous as JOEL BARLOW's "Hasty Pudding."

PHIL. ROUGEQUILL.

Oldest Negro Yet.

We have at last got hold of a particularly old negro. There have been countless cases of tolerably advanced blacks, but the case below, which we copy from an exchange, is said to be perfectly authentic, and finishes the list. She ought to be shown around.

Some time ago I sent you an account of an old negro man, who died in Charleston at the advanced age of 115 years. Since then I have seen a statement of a negro woman, who died in Fauquier County, Va., aged 140. A friend, who was formerly an officer in the United States Army, relates that, when he was stationed at Pas Christian, in Louisiana, he was in the habit, with his brother officers, of visiting an aged negress who sold buttermilk. On one occasion the following conversation took place:

"Old woman, how old are you?"

"I dunno, Massa."

"How long have you lived about here?"

"O, long time, long time, massa." She then went on to relate circumstances in connection with the history of the country, which proved that she must have arrived at a very advanced age.

"Well, can't you refer to any circumstance by which you may come at your age?"

"Well, massa, I'se had nineteen children, and that gal, (pointing to an old woman,) is the youngest; and *I know she's ninety.*"

The old woman was quite active when our informant saw her last, and attended to the sale of her buttermilk herself in preference to calling upon her "gal," whom she represented to be "too good for nothing."

Baltimore on Election Day.

A spicy correspondence has passed between the Adjutant of the Fifth Regiment of Maryland volunteers, and Capt. MCPHAIL, of the same Regiment. The Captain was ordered out for Election Day, but declined in this fashion:

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 1, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your notice (dated to-day, and signed "By order") for me to attend a meeting this evening of the field, staff and company officers of the Fifth Regiment M. V. I., and being persuaded that this meeting has reference to the order, which report says has been issued from Division Headquarters, calling the First Light Division on duty at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning next, I have to reply, *I shall not come;* and take occasion here to express my utter contempt for the individuals who, in conclave, have inaugurated this proceeding, in my opinion, with the view to create a riot on Election Day.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

D. H. MCPHAIL,
Capt. M. V., Fifth Regiment M. V. I.

To Capt. GEO. W. TALBOTT,
Adjutant Fifth Reg't M. V. I.

Ohio—Hon. Lewis D. Campbell in reply to Mr. Vallandigham.

The following letter from Mr. CAMPBELL is sufficiently sharp:

HAMILTON, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 31, 1856.

SIR: I received your *written* communication touching that "nigger business" some time *after* it appeared in the "*muss papers.*"

No official information of my election to a seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress of the United States has yet been furnished, and you will pardon me for suggesting that perhaps your deep anxiety on this subject has occasioned *premature* action.

In December next I shall probably receive, under the "broad seal" of the State of Ohio, a certificate that the honor of representing the Third District in the next Congress has been conferred on me by the people. In that event, please observe that you and the corrupt minions of the present condemned Administration are not only *invited* but *dared* to contest my right to the seat. Should you or they attempt to carry out your vaunted designs, I promise the country a record of one of the most corrupt and disgraceful outrages that have ever been perpetrated upon the American ballot-box.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Col. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

THE DUEL NEAR RICHMOND.—A letter from Richmond, Va., dated the 1st inst., to the Petersburg *Express*, gives the following account of the duel fought on that day between ROGER A. PRYOR, Esq., of the *Enquirer*, and Dr. O. R. FINNEY, State Senator from the Accomac district:—

"In consequence of some publication in the *Enquirer*, Dr. FINNEY took offense, and denounced Mr. PRYOR; and this coming to the knowledge of the latter, he proceeded to the Exchange yesterday afternoon, where an altercation took place.

"Mr. PRYOR, after some words, striking Dr. FINNEY, pistols were drawn by some present, but Dr. FINNEY is reported to have said, 'You can shoot if you please.' Mr. PRYOR then put up his weapon, and referred his adversary to a friend. A challenge was sent very speedily; Mr. PRYOR accepted, and early this morning the parties proceeded to Clark's Spring, where they fought with pistols.

At the first fire Dr. FINNEY was wounded in the right side, just below the breast, the ball passing through the back, whence it was extracted by a surgeon. Dr. FINNEY being disabled, was in no condition to conduct the combat further, and there was but one exchange of shots. He was afterwards conveyed to his lodgings at the Ballard House, and is now as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances.

Both gentlemen behaved bravely, neither of them evincing any disposition to avoid the combat, nor the slightest tremulousness on the ground."

Another letter to the *Express* says that Mr. PRYOR has not, since the duel, been seen in Richmond.

The Perkins Institute for the Blind has received a bequest of $5,000 from the late JOHN BLACK of Ellsworth, Ill.

[illegible] of political matter, at [illegible] to be tried in our running notice of [illegible] of the day. We shall place them in [illegible] of their respective ages—an allocation to [illegible] but a woman can object.

Harper's Magazine, completing the 12th volume, [illegible] of remarkable and increasing success [illegible] may be taken as a lesson by publish[ers] [illegible] expenditure, the employment of able [illegible] artists, good taste in the selections, and [illegible] tact in giving a unity of purpose to the [illegible] have secured for this periodical a [illegible] circulation than has ever been attained, in any [illegible] by a magazine. The new number opens [illegible] (dry in detail and somewhat [illegible] principle) of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, [illegible] C. Abbott, very well illustrated. There is [illegible] article called "Up and Down Among the [illegible]," cleverly made up from a forthcoming work [illegible] also, a paper, crowded with engrav[ings], in which T. B. Thorpe relates "Something about [illegible]," and another, quite a private article, on "Fast [illegible] Travel." Among the other original pa[pers] the best is a quaint sketch called "A Lion [illegible] in New-York." The new chapters of "Little [illegible]" carry the heroine and her family up the [illegible] and deposit them, in the [illegible] of wealth, after years of great poverty, in the [illegible] of Venice. The descriptive parts [illegible] too strongly of the "Pictures of Italy," but the dialogue is in Dickens' happiest manner, and full of knowledge of that great mystery—the human heart. The Editor's Table, discoursing on "An Elective Judiciary," is worthy the attentive consideration of the public. The two-page caricature by F. Bel[illegible] (an artist with considerable feeling for the ludicrous and decided originality,) gives a dozen portraits of adventurers, which—but the best thing is to look at them, and not laugh—if, looking, you can refrain.

Putnam's Magazine, a publication with a defined and well-sustained purpose, is in full force this time. [illegible] in detail and feeling is the little romance, "The Tragedy of Hairston." There is something striking in the easy familiarity of the pseudo-epistle, purporting to give a visitor's first impressions of Nineveh, some 2,800 years ago. The "Mono-Matti" is a [illegible] Italian story, somewhat in the old Boccaccio vein. There is a sketch of Heinrich Heine, which exhibits the satirist at home, and a shrewd [illegible] dissertation upon lawyers. The writer [illegible], however, in claiming Sheridan as a brother of the robe; he entered his name, at the age of 21, as a student of the Middle Temple, but never was called to the Bar. Neither, as here declared, had Grattan any "forensic fame"—for, though a barrister, he held only one brief, and on that occasion, having lost the cause, returned half the fee to his client, in a very unlawyer-like manner. Lastly, Barry Cornwall is described as only weaving a song "in the intervals of his stern task as Commissioner of Lunacy," while the fact is, that the situation is little more than a well-paid sinecure. There is an excellent article here, brief but pointed, called "A Word before Election," well written and well [illegible], and besides the usual book-notices, several pages of miscellaneous comments on current matters abroad and at home, with particular reference to what takes place in "The World of New-York." Perhaps this may be the proper place to mention that two [illegible] books of travel, which originally appeared in Putnam, have just been republished separately. One is *The Golden Dagon; or, Up and Down the Irrawaddi*, being passages of adventure in the Burman Empire, by a young American surgeon, who served in the British [illegible] during the last Burmese war; the other, [illegible] of life and observation, is *Oriental Acquaintance*, in a series of letters from Asia Minor, by J. W. De Forest. They are agreeably lively, with a good deal of local and other information interjected.

The *Art Journal* (another London periodical which is acclimatized, if not naturalized here) continues its splendid series of engravings from the various collections of paintings, the property of Queen Victoria, in the Royal Palaces of England. The October number contains "Madonna," by Carlo Dolci, and J. D. Harding's picture of Hyde Park in 1851, introducing the Crystal Palace. The sculpture illustration is Titania, from the bas-relief by F. M. Miller. Among the numerous wood engravings, the best are those which illustrate the biographical and critical notice of J. M. W. Turner, the great artist who was not influenced by the wordy hyperbole of praise poured on him by Mr. Ruskin. A new feature in the *Art Journal* will be the description and illustration of the peculiar and varied characteristics of the River Thames, from its rise in Tewsbury Mead to its junction with the German Ocean at the Nore. We regret that we cannot spare room to copy a beautiful Ode, graceful as well as earnest, by Mr. J. T. Fields, the poet-publisher, on the Inauguration of Franklin's Statue, in the national city of Boston. It is truthful, simple, poetic.

The publication (by Dix & Edwards) of *Household Words*, from advance plates, only a week later than each number is issued in London, is a "great fact," to which we have already made allusion. We notice it again by way of reminder to the patient public, who, quite as much as the natives of Laputa, constantly require *flappers*. The publication in monthly parts is continued. The very readable papers in this last Part are three stories: "How we lost our Ministry," "Dick Dallington," and "Black and Blue;" the commencement of a domestic heart-romance called "Salome and I," and the opening chapters of Mr. Sala's tour to and through Russia, ("A Journey to the North,") and a charming poem, "A Wife's Pardon."

Strictly speaking, we should have given the place of honor, in this rapid notice, to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the oldest periodical in the English language, having been commenced in 1731. It has lately fallen into the hands of new publishers and a new and sensible editor. The quality of its engravings has been much improved, and its literature has also become considerably better. As before, its proper feature is Antiquity, but it now has extended its grasp so as to include General Literature also. We notice (in the October number) first-rate articles on Professor Wilson, Thierry the historian, the Greek Epigram, and Prynne's Memoirs. By an arrangement with the London publishers, this Patriarch of the Magazines is issued here by Dix & Edwards in advance of the customary period of its appearance in this country.

The Ladies' Book, now closing its fifty-third volume, under the joint *surveillance* of Mr. Godey and Mrs. Hale, has a variety of well-executed engravings, with original music, and a fair supply of contributions, in prose and verse, from well-known authors. The best papers in the current number are by Alice B. Neal, Metta Victoria Fuller, and A. B. Stewart. "Muggins on Niagara," by the last-named, has a great deal of quiet, sly humor. The Editors' Table, Godey's Arm Chair, and the paper on the management of the last Autumn flowers also merit especial notice and eulogy.

Next in seniority is what well might be called the late "Knickerbocker, (as it invariably comes after all the other magazines,) now about commencing its forty-sixth volume. We have not received the next number, but learn, from a general announcement elsewhere, that, in the coming year, the author of "The Sparrowgrass Papers" (Mr. Cozzens) will contribute a new and original continuous story; that Mr. Kimball, author of "St. Leger," will write occasionally; that F. W. Shelton's "Up-River" letters, and the "Observations of Mace Sloper," (by Charles G. Leland,) will be continued; ditto, as regards the "Editor's Table."

Under a new proprietorship, *Graham's Magazine* has lately exhibited decided marks of improvement, not only in its illustrations, (the number of which has been much increased,) but in the quality of its literature. The opening article, on Dr. Kane's second Arctic Expedition, is got up very well, with a dozen engravings from the magnificent work now publishing by Childs & Peterson, of Philadelphia; and there are a good many lighter papers, well calculated to chase away the fiend Ennui. We recognize "Elegant Tom Collins," however, as an old acquaintance.

Mrs. Stephens' *Illustrated New Monthly* has reached its fifth number, and appears firmly and deservedly established. The wood-engravings are good, particularly the full-lengths of a couple of negroes, and the literary papers generally above par. The [illegible] of romance will be pleased with the prose stories by Mrs. Stephens and Mr. Oliver Bunce. "The Baby Gard," a touching tale, is a "conveyed" article. [illegible] we have read it before, and we are [illegible] "My Little Garden" is in the same predicament. The editorial, "Things to Talk About," is well and ably [illegible] about the best paper in the magazine.

The [illegible] monthly part of *Harper's* [illegible]

[illegible] amply illustrated.

The Schoolfellow, a magazine for youth, opens with an article (rather roughly illustrated) on "The Election," fairly but clearly written. Other suitable papers are those on "Horace Vernet," "Newspaper Making," and "Balloons," with a sprinkling of fiction and poetry.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A BLIND MINISTER; including Sketches of the Men and Events of his Time. By Timothy Woodbridge, D. D. Boston: J. P. Jewett; New-York: Sheldon, Blakeman & Co.

When at college, studying for the law, the author of this book lost his sight,—more than half a century ago. Soon after, he became seriously affected towards religion, and finally entered the ministry, receiving his license to preach from the Andover Association. This book contains recollections of a long life-time devoted to the service of God. Dr. Woodbridge (who is uncle to C. Edwards Lester, and was cousin to Aaron Burr) writes with great spirit, and some of his pen-and-ink sketches are remarkably good. Here is a recollection of Aaron Burr:

"In the Summer of 1809, I met my cousin, Aaron Burr, at the house of our common uncle, Hon. Timothy Edwards, in Stockbridge. This was the first time he had visited our uncle, for whom he had a profound reverence, since his return from Europe.

Burr is a conspicuous character in American history; and, as I felt the most intense curiosity to make his acquaintance, and study his mind, I had several interviews with him during this visit of two or three days. His conversation was instructive and fascinating, and, joined to his bearing, conveyed to my mind the impression that he was made by the God of Nature to put forth a commanding agency in human affairs. His language was clear as light. His conversation was sententious and condensed, and I never knew a man convey as much meaning in as few words. I heard him sketch the character of a number of our revolutionary patriots and heroes in a wonderfully graphic manner, and I thought him a great moral painter.

My uncle told me that, after Burr came home from his Canadian campaign, he described to him the character of Benedict Arnold. 'Arnold,' said Burr, 'is a perfect madman in the excitements of battle, and is ready for any deeds of valor; but he has not a particle of moral courage. He is utterly unprincipled, and has no love of country or self-respect to guide him. He is not to be trusted anywhere but under the eye of a superior officer.'

The day after Burr left our uncle's, I called at the house, to talk over the impressions of this unwonted visit. My aunt was a venerable and pious woman. 'I want to tell you, cousin,' said she, 'the scene I passed through this morning. When Col. Burr's carriage had driven up to the door, I asked him to go with me into the north room, and I cannot tell you how anxious I felt, as I, an old woman, went through the hall with that great man, Col. Burr, to admonish him, and to lead him to repentance. After we were by ourselves, I said to him, 'Col. Burr, I have a thousand tender memories associated with you. I took care of you in your childhood, and I feel the deepest concern over your erring steps. You have committed a great many sins against God, and you killed that great and good man, Gen. Hamilton. I beseech you to repent, and fly to the blood and righteousness of the Redeemer for pardon. I cannot bear to think of your being lost, and I often pray most earnestly for your salvation. The only reply he made to me,' continued the excellent old lady, 'was, 'Oh, aunt, don't feel so badly: we shall both meet in heaven yet; meanwhile, may God bless you.' He then tenderly took my hand and left the house.'

My cousin, Judge Ogden Edwards, told me a few months ago, that he was going to write a book about Col. Burr, and he was prepared for the task. His motto indicates the scope of the book:

'The evil that men do, lives after them;
The good is oft interred with their bones.'

It is to be made up of anecdotes, characteristic of Burr. These anecdotes will be stamped with perfect authenticity; for they are the results of personal observation, and nobody will question the verity of the statements of Judge Edwards. He does not propose to write a biography, but to give to the world a volume of incidents, passages and conversations in the life of Burr. He was very intimate with the subject of his sketches till his death. 'The world,' said Edwards, 'has seen enough of the dark side of Burr, and it is time that the sunny side, if there be any sunny side, was shown up.' I called earnestly on my cousin to remember the precariousness of life, and the fact that the anecdotes, which he knows, will be buried with him unless he publishes them. I call on him to stand forth immediately with a volume of anecdotes, characteristic of Aaron Burr. This extraordinary man will always constitute a brilliant subject of American biography; and, without the aid of this promised book, the life of Burr cannot be fairly and impartially written. 'Burr's character,' said Mr. E., 'appears before the country in a mutilated shape, and is painted black, without any shades or streaks of light. Burr, to my certain knowledge, was one of the most benevolent of human beings, and his life affords a mighty moral; for, with all his stupendous talents, he died in comparative penury, unhonored and unmourned, because there were deep stains upon his moral character.'

But all the leading traits of Burr's mind were intellectual, and it is to be doubted whether soft sentiments, passion or romance had any very strong hold upon him. He was in no degree intemperate, and never abandoned himself to the excesses or pleasures of the table. His profligacy lay in another direction, and admits of no palliation or excuse. But it is possible that the eminence of Burr might have led to some exaggerations of his demeanor in private life. He was as ambitious as Cæsar, and perhaps equaled him in talents—and his vices were of a similar kind. But Cæsar had not the restraints of religion; the lights of Christianity had not then shone upon the world. But, around Burr's path, this light shone full and flowing, and had produced a fineness of moral complexion over the face of society, which Cæsar never saw, and took from the former all excuse for his profligacy.

There was in this extraordinary man a combination of intellectual qualities, to which we may apply the words of Cicero, in relation to Cæsar:

'Fuit in illo ingenium, ratio, memoria, litters, cura, cogitatio, diligentia.'"

Here, too, is a personal tribute, which speaks well for both persons:

"I ought not to close this book without a tribute of grateful and pious affection to my wife, who has greatly assisted me by searching my old letters, and by her sagacious suggestions in the composition of the volume. In turning the eye of memory back upon my varied course of reading, I perceive that many authors have left affectionate testimonials to the virtues of their wives; but, without claiming the dignity of authorship, or any desire to imitate the example of authors in this particular, I am impelled by the fullness of my heart to pay this tribute to domestic affection. There are no pictures in the poetry of human life so sweet as those which represent the domestic felicity of those authors who married happily. Many literary men have had unsympathizing wives; but I bless God for an intelligent and tender companion, who has cheered me under every pressure, and illuminated my path in every scene of darkness and sorrow. Her strong natural sense, refined by an education acquired under my own supervision, which moulded her to my taste and manners, has rendered her an inestimable blessing. May the providence of that gracious Being who bestowed her upon me, long preserve this hallowed domestic relation, which has been the source of so much mutual happiness and improvement."

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS. Vol. XXXIII. Boston, Little, Brown & Co. 674 pp.

This volume contains cases decided in the English *Law* Courts in 1855 and 1856. The value of this series is well known to our professional readers. The present volume contains a number of cases of much interest.

Marshall vs. Stewart.—The story of this case is that a party of miners were employed by the proprietor of a mine in Scotland, to work in it. They were let down into the mine one morning as usual, and commenced work: but after a short time they stopped work, and held a meeting to discuss certain supposed grievances. They finally resolved, that before returning to their work they would go up from the pit, at noon, (the usual time for their coming up was 5 P. M.,) and go in a body before the manager of the mine to represent to him their grievances. Accordingly, at noon they began coming up; but while they were doing so, a stone fell from the top of the shaft, and struck one of the party, killing him.

The representatives of the deceased miner brought suit against the proprietor of the mine, for damages; and proved, in support of their action, that the falling of the stone was caused by the planking at the top of the shaft being in an unsafe condition, owing to the negligence of the proprietor. The defence was that the miner killed had for the time quitted the employ of the defendant, that he had no just cause for coming up at the time when he did, and that his employer was therefore not liable. That the responsibility of the owner should not be carried further than while the men were in his employ. When they relinquished it without just cause, they became strangers in the mine, and had no other claim on their employer than strangers would have.

The House of Lords held that the proprietor was responsible for the accident. He was bound to bring the miner up safely, whether he had just cause for leaving his work or not.

MacAndrew vs. The Electric Telegraph Company.—The Electric Telegraph Company advertised that, to provide against mistakes, every important message ought to be repeated by being sent back from the station at which it was to be received, to the station from which it was sent; that they should charge half-price additional for thus repeating a message; and that "*the Company will not be responsible for mistakes in the transmission of* [illegible] *message, from whatever cause they may arise.*"

Under these conditions the plaintiff sent a message [illegible] without requiring it to be repeated. It was [illegible] damages.

The question was, whether the condition made by the Company, that they would not be responsible for messages unless half price extra was paid for repeating them, was a reasonable one, and one which the Company had a right to make. The Court of Common Pleas decided that it was, and that the plaintiff could not recover.

Regina vs. Smith.—Smith was indicted for wounding one Taylor, with intent to murder him. The facts were that Smith intended to murder a man named Maloney. He saw Taylor, and mistook him for Maloney, and under this mistake he shot at and wounded him. The question was whether he could properly be convicted of having intended to murder Taylor.

It was decided that the conviction was good. He shot with intention to murder the person at whom he aimed; and that was Taylor. It was of no consequence that he mistook the person.

LIFE AND TIMES OF ROBERT EMMETT; by R. R. Madden, M. D.; also a MEMOIR OF THOMAS ADDIS EMMET. New-York: P. M. Haverty.

Engrafting a good deal of personal and political information upon the desultory and struggling biographies written by Dr. Madden—that pains-taking and heavy of living writers—the editor of this volume has so greatly improved upon the original that it is fairly entitled to a place in the collection, large or small, of every reading Irishman. The book is doubly interesting as a record of great, though incomplete, attempts at national independence, and as faithfully and fully chronicling all that patient inquiry could gather respecting the public and private life of two brothers, whose name and daring are indelibly written on their country's records, as well as in the hearts of thousands all over the world.

Dr. Madden deserves praise for the patient research which he has devoted to perpetuate the memory and do justice to the motives of the illustrious but unfortunate men who took part in the Irish revolts of 1798 and 1803. He has accumulated a large amount of valuable information, which, lacking the skill to condense and properly arrange, he threw wholesale into seven heavy volumes. The biographies of the two Emmetts are the best, because the most compact of this work, and easily capable of being detached from the main narrative. Mr. Haverty has judiciously added many notes, illustrating the memoirs, and frequently giving more accurate and recent information. He has, in a manner, retrieved the book, adding greatly to its reliability and interest.

One new point supplied by him is the exact date of Robert Emmett's birth. Madden generally stated that it was "in the year 1778." Mr. Haverty has given the following from a family Bible: "Robert Emmett was born the 4th day of March, 1778." Here arises the question, why and when did the family change the spelling of the name? and why, in the record of birth, was not Robert Emmett's name *fully* given? Until Thomas Addis Emmett came to this country, the name was written (as we print it) with the double *t*, and, in the last letter written by the martyr-patriot of 1803, (only an hour before his death, and addressed to Chief Secretary Wickham,) the signature is "H. Robert Addis Emmett."

Among the numerous notes added by Mr. Haverty is a biographical sketch of Robert Holmes, (who married the Emmetts' sister,) which we notice, with satisfaction, as a model memoir containing a *maximum* of facts in a *minimum* of words. This interesting sketch, wholly original, was written by Mr. John Savage.

Portraits of the two Emmetts suitably illustrate the book. They are engraved by John A. O'Neil, a young Irish artist, who has done his work extremely well.

This volume will take a permanent place, in Irish literature, by the side of Moore's *Life of Lord Edward Fitzgerald*. It has one great drawback—it wants a good index, which ought always to be appended to every book likely to be referred to for information. Let this deficiency be supplied in future editions.

HISTORY OF GREECE. By George Grote, Esq. Vol. XII. Reprinted from the London edition. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Here concludes one of the best historical works which the present age, fruitful as it is in books of this description, has produced. This is emphatically *the* History of Greece—a land from which we have derived so much that is valuable and interesting in letters, arts, philosophy, laws, and time-honored tradition. Mr. Grote, who has literally dedicated the best years of his life to the execution of this work, has written it with a fine vein of philosophy running through it, and learning, research, and industry combining to its production. He brings his narrative down to "the close of the generation cotemporary with Alexander—the epoch from whence dates not only the extinction of Grecian political freedom and self-action, but also the decay of productive genius, and the debasement of that consummate literary and rhetorical excellence which the Fourth Century B. C. had seen exhibited in Plato and Demosthenes."

The present volume, which is nearly devoted to the reign of Alexander of Macedon, is full of interest. Mr. Grote, lamenting that want of space prevented him from attempting to do justice either to Plato or Aristotle—one the companion of Socrates at his trial, the other teacher of Alexander—promises a separate work, devoted specially to an account of Greek speculative philosophy in the fourth century B. C. No European scholar is better prepared, by learning and previous study of the subject, to execute such a book in a fitting and satisfactory manner.

A very good index, as well as several maps, contributes to the value of this History; and the volume is further enriched with a fine bust-portrait of Mr. Grote.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF MODERN TRAVEL. Prepared and arranged by Bayard Taylor. 1 vol., 8vo. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co.

This is only a compilation, but it is done, in a workman-like manner, by one who, for his years, has been a greater traveler than any man of the present day. It is a record of adventure, exploration and discovery for the last half century, giving the results of the most eminent travelers during that period, as related by themselves. The arrangement is chronological, commencing with Alexander Von Humboldt's journeyings in two worlds, and ending with Bayard Taylor's report on the exploration of Loo-Choo by the recent Japan Expedition. Confined to travels by land, this Cyclopedia takes no notice of the numerous voyages of discovery undertaken within the period it includes. It has thirteen maps and some twenty well-engraved vignettes. Altogether, there are about thirty-six distinguished travelers drawn upon to make this portly volume, and the result is a well-condensed account (rich in personal adventure, romantic incident and picturesque description) of the geographical discoveries of the present century. The book, consisting of nearly a thousand pages, has clear, bold type, good paper, and strong leather binding. It is made very complete by the addition of a capital index—a necessary adjunct to every book of reference.

It Is Never Too Late to Mend.—This is the name of a new work of fiction, by Charles Reade, who has lately taken a good place, in the world of letters, as author of some domestic romances of a highly dramatic character, and of several plays the interest of which is more domestic than general. He writes familiarly of rustic life and rustic people, without ever becoming vulgar. He treats of ordinary subjects with tact, skill and feeling. We dare to say that his writings, nearly as genial as those of Dickens, and sometimes as sarcastic as those of Thackeray, (with brighter views of humanity than Thackeray has yet given us,) have made a deep impression upon the numerous minds who do not "find sermons in stones," and usually judge of novels by the excitement they produce. Charles Reade is ardently a serious thinker as well as agreeable and sometimes forcible writer. A farmer's daughter, named Susan Merton, is the proper heroine of the "matter-of-fact romance" (as the author calls it) now before us. There are three heroes—George Fielding, the accepted poor lover; scheming John Meadows, the enamored and wealthy man-accepted; and Thomas Robinson, a London thief and convict. Poverty drives Fielding to Australia, about the time that the auriferous riches of that great colony were discovered. Wealth enables Meadows to remain at home, plotting how (and almost successfully,) he shall himself become Susan's husband; and Robinson's sufferings in prison enable the author to draw a picture, terrible, painful and true, of the revolting tyranny and blundering of prison management in England. That system has nearly murdered Robinson, but he escapes with life, and, in Australia, turning over a new leaf, helps and sustains George Fielding, thus exemplifying the proverb "It is never too late to mend." With these, and a few less important characters, Mr. Reade has built up a charming romance—so good that we recommend our patient public, not to take *our* word for it, but read and judge [illegible] for themselves. [illegible] with a sigh, that he or she is very much to be pitied.)

In one respect this novel is an odd specimen of sheer absurdity and affectation. Mr. Reade, it seems, has an idea that there is too lavish a use of the comma in English punctuation. In an arbitrary manner, which often makes nonsense and gibberish of what he writes, he dispenses with it. In a sentence, for example, where he has to name seven different persons; he puts it thus: "Mowee Jones Hodges Fry justices Shallow and Woodcock all took the care their own carcasses they did not take care of Joseph's youthful frame." This is a single instance; but the non-comma system pervades the two volumes, and is provoking to the reader who dislikes having his attention diverted from the author's clever sentences to his absurd manner of destroying their obvious meaning. We notice, too, that Mr. Reade has peculiar geographical notions. Making an emigrant ship go from England to Australia, he carries her, on part of the voyage, after passing the islands in the south Atlantic, to—the Banks of Newfoundland! Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Fourteen years ago Rev. Dr. Baird, a Presbyterian clergyman, wrote a book in Geneva, published in Scotland, on the origin, history, economy, action, and influence of Religion in the United States. On his return from Europe he revised the work, and brought out an American edition. He has now revised and extended it, bringing its details down to the year 1855; and it appears now as an octavo volume, under the title of *Religion in America*. The book is rather a historical sketch than a history; but the author evidently has been pains-taking. He traces the progress of Christian faith, by various denominations of religionists, from the period of its introduction to the present time, and his statements appear generally accurate and reliable. He divides his religious persuasions into two classes—the Evangelical and the Unevangelical. The first class includes Protestant Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Moravians, Dutch and German Reformed, Lutherans, and Quakers. In the second class he places the Roman Catholics, Unitarians, Christ-ians, Universalists, Swedenborgians, Jews, Rappists, Shakers, Mormons, Atheists, Deists, Socialists, Fourierists, &c. Considering that Dr. Baird is himself minister of a Church not particularly tolerant, (it will be remembered how the cathedrals in Scotland were destroyed,) he has executed his work with considerable fairness. While he declares that the Roman Catholics in America are running not only into Protestantism, but also into infidelity, he admits that Archbishop Hughes is an able disputant, and admits that "the Roman Catholics of the United States have done much for the establishment of schools and other institutions of learning;" and that "among their priests and higher clergy there is a considerable number of men of distinguished talents and extensive erudition." On the other hand, how greatly will Dr. Chapin be surprised at finding Dr. Baird declare that "on the opening of a Universalist place of worship in any of our cities and villages, it is flocked to chiefly by low, idle and vicious persons." The Eighth Book of Dr. Baird's History gives a good account of the various missionary enterprises set on foot, in all parts, by the different Christian denominations in this country. The volume has the advantage of a tolerably copious index. New-York: Harpers.

The Humorous Poetry of the English Language, selected and edited by J. Parton, is an important contribution to our standard literature. In a portly volume of nearly 700 pages, he has garnered the best of the shorter poems in the English language. He has bestowed great care, and exercised tact and taste, in making this selection. He has drawn from every available source, taking gems from the carcanets of ancient, as well as flowers from the coronals of modern poets, on both sides of the Atlantic. Chaucer and Hood, Byron and Saxe, Bryant and "Peter Pindar," Southey and Prior, Moore and Holmes, Praed and Lowell, Sheridan and Gay, Swift and Coleridge, Scott and Barham, Butler and Aytoun, Burns and Fielding, Canning and Waller, Pope and Willis, Erskine and Rogers, Brougham and [illegible], Halpin and Thackeray, Hunt and Maginn, with a crowd of others, are largely drawn upon, as well as *Blackwood*, *Punch*, the *Lantern*, *Bentley's Miscellany*, and other periodicals. There is also a very entertaining "Catalogue of Sources," containing much [illegible] (mingled with sound criticism) [illegible]. The sketch of the rise, [illegible] of *Punch* is remarkably correct in its numerous details. Rather too much credit is given, perhaps, to the impartiality and independence of that satirical publication. For instance, the Tory leaders have been systematically ridiculed, while the Whigs have generally escaped severer censure. In the bitter attack, continued for months, on the occasion of Cardinal Wiseman's "Papal aggression," *Punch* lent itself to an intolerant party—at the loss, by the way, of its best artist, Doyle. To show how different practice is from profession, we have to add that, in the Railway mania of 1845, while *Punch* was pouring wholesale ridicule on "stags" and other speculators, Jerrold and nearly all the contributors largely applied for and largely profited by railway scrip! Mr. Parton, in copying Byron's satire on Rogers, has omitted the four lines originally omitted on its first publication in *Fraser*, but lately supplied in a notice of the banker-poet, which appeared in *Harper*. From this last-named magazine he has taken, as written *by* Lord Brougham, an epigram written *upon* him, which alters the case, as people rarely satirize themselves in "the amber crystallization" of a stingug epigram. The book, however, is an important, because well-executed, collection, and merits the popularity it is steadily acquiring. (New-York: Masons.)

As the author of *The Wide, Wide World* and *Queechy*, Miss Susan Warner has made an undoubted and deserved celebrity. In what may be termed the American domestic novel she has no superior. It is to her credit, also, that her popularity has not seduced her into the too common custom of over-writing. In seven years, only three works have borne her name on their respective title pages—the above-named two, and *The Hills of the Shatemuc*, which made its appearance a few days ago. Miss Warner merits her success, which this new book will certainly increase. It contains sketches of country scenery, people, manners and ways of living, which are full of spirit and truth. There are some glimpses of City life, (New-York is shadowed out under the name of Mannahatta,) which are scarcely less correct. The story, albeit one of the most simple, is full of interest. It records how the family of an American farmer (Landholm by name) get on and off in the world. With enormous difficulty, (from want of pecuniary means,) the two elder sons obtain a college education, graduate with brilliant success, and launch themselves into the world of life and action—one as an engineer, the other as a lawyer in "Mannahatta." The deaths of their sister Winifred and their mother are the shadows in the painting. There are two heroines, cousins in kin, but very unlike in mind. Rose is thoughtless, careless, willful; Elizabeth thoughtful, unselfish, and sometimes mastering, sometimes mastered by, a proud obstinacy which she believes to be firmness. How Winthrop Landholm, himself converted into a trusting, humble Christian, leads Elizabeth into a like happy change of spirit, forms a leading and interesting part of the book. Here and there, a variety of general characters give relief to a rather serious story, and prominently among them stands Clam, a more original and natural creation than even the Topsy of *Uncle Tom*. There are many beautiful word-sketches of rural scenery. Altogether, (though a little compression would have improved it,) this new work of Miss Warner's is decidedly the best American novel of the present year. (New-York: Appletons.)

Mrs. Marsh's new novel, *Evelyn Marston*, is written very much in her own old vein. There is that delicacy and dignity of thought which, in her *Two Old Men's Tales*, first excited admiration, some twenty years ago, and that feeling of Faith which has always distinguished her fictions, without actually placing them in the rank of religious novels. In tone and action, the new book reminds of *The Previsions of Lady Evelyn*, which has always struck us as one of Mrs. Marsh's most charming works. There, we think, the hero was a tutor who married a lady of rank, and shared poverty and toil with her. Here, it is an artist, poor but heir to a noble French name, who weds a woman of fortune, (her own father robbing her of it,) and after many trials, has his own hereditary estates restored to him. (New-York: Harper & Brothers.)

For a long period, Chevalier Bunsen was Am[bassador] from Prussia to England, and, during his London life, made acquaintance with the leading British politicians and literati, as well as with most of the American men of mark and note who crossed the Atlantic during the period of his political residence in the Modern Babylon. [illegible] a ripe one," he has been long and worthily known. In early life, he enjoyed an intimate acquaintance with Niebuhr, the historian, during the residence of the latter in Rome, and his personal recollections of that erudite and singularly [illegible] are among the most striking modern contributions to contemporary biographical history. Bunsen has lately published *Signs of the Times*, in a series of letters to Ernst Moritz Arndt, on the Dangers to Religious Liberty in the present state of the world. This book, translated from the German by Susanna Winkworth, (whose preface is dated from "Manchester,"—whether in England or America is not revealed,) which, after reaching the dignity of a third edition in London, has just been republished here. Whoever wants to know what the recent religious movements in Germany have been, and particularly how far the Prussian Church has been thereby affected, will find full and reliable information in this volume. (New-York: Harper & Brothers.)

Parke Godwin, who has been editorially connected with *Putnam's Magazine* from its commencement, has collected several of his articles into a volume, entitled *Political Essays*. The main characteristic of this book is its good sense. Mr. Godwin states his case with great clearness, argues its points with forcible simplicity of diction, and puts forth fewer *[illegible]* than almost any other living writer of our day. On social and political topics he holds strong opinions, which he avows boldly and defends vigorously. Now and then only does he attempt to lighten his composition by using the flashing sword of wit, but he does not disdain the use of a certain sly humor—amusing, without levity—which insinuates rather than enunciates a sarcasm. In this volume, out of nine papers, the best are on "The Vestiges of Despotism," (which adroitly winds up with a defence of political discussion in *Putnam*); "Annexation;" "Should we fear the Pope?" "America for the Americans," and "Kansas must be Free." Mr. Godwin has traveled, observed, and read a great deal, and few writers are at once so suggestive and so illustrative. He borrows images, sentiments, comparisons and facts from what he has seen, heard and read, and the result, instead of being a mosaic, as might be expected, is a composite as compact and concrete as adamant. New-York: Dix & Edwards.

It never Rains but it Pours.—Several Lives of Washington are under way, and we are likely to have a few more. Washington Irving's, we think, is likely to be *the* biography of the honored Father of his Country, but we are not unwilling to recognize the merit (as well as the compactness) of J. T. Headley's *Illustrated Life of Washington*, just published. It appears that it was written, and even partially printed, before Mr. Irving's work was even announced. It relates the *personal* history of Washington, as distinct as it could be made from the public events of his time. Many new and important sources of information have been carefully drawn upon—particularly Rufus Putnam's papers, diary and correspondence. The result is a biography, not ambitiously nor brilliantly written, but just without over-praise to its subject, and condensing an immense quantity of information. It would have been much improved by an index. The illustrations, on steel and wood, are well executed, but scarcely one of them put into its proper place. The frontispiece (Stuart's portrait) is a very fine line-engraving. The book forms a handsome octavo volume. (New-York: C. Scribner.)

Bohn's Standard Library (which, literally, is a marvel of publication, from its variety, low price, and continuous value and success) has recently been enriched by the addition of Guizot's *History of Civilization*, in the period from the fall of the Roman Empire to the French Revolution. The translation is by Mr. Hazlitt. This work, which is either a sequel or a companion to Guizot's *General History of Civilization in Europe*, contains the series of lectures delivered in 1828-'30 at the Old Sorbonne, (now the *Faculté des Lettres* of Paris,) on alternate days with MM. Cousin and Villemain. They exhibit the subject in *every* point of view—for Guizot, as Professor, was impartial, analytic and philosophical—and have become part and parcel of the general standard literature of the time. There is a memoir of the author, which [illegible] under Louis Philippe [illegible] and a portrait representing him [illegible] the prime of life, the period, by the way, when public men should finally present their likeness to the world.—(New-York: Bangs.)

After the *Waverley Novels* had run through all sorts of editions, almost everyone thought that their sale had passed its culminating point. Suddenly appeared that neater, cheaper, and better edition, with illustrations, which Scott was wont to call the *Magnum Opus*. Of this the sale speedily became immense. Precisely so with Charles Dickens' works. They have obtained such an immense circulation in this country, in a variety of forms, that it might have been reasonably doubted whether a new edition could sell. Mr. Peterson, of Philadelphia, has made the experiment, bringing out each work, with the original illustrations, well printed on fine paper, small octavo size, and at less than half the original cost. Of this new and beautiful edition *Pickwick* and *Nickleby* have already appeared, and the success, we understand, is considerable. (Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.)

Several years ago, a work entitled *Intellectual Philosophy*, written by Hubbard Winslow, attracted some attention among clergymen, students, and other thinking men. It obtained the reputation of containing a good share of common sense,—that rarest element in modern authorship:—it gave internal evidence of having been written with a full understanding of its subject; and several editions attested its success. Mr. Winslow, in fulfillment of a promise in the preface to this work, has now produced *Elements of Moral Philosophy: Analytical, Synthetical and Practical*. It can scarcely be called a metaphysical work, inasmuch as it is eminently practical, and, in in a more lucid manner than ordinary, teaches the philosophy of moral science, emphatically declaring that it deserves not the name if, in point, it be incompatible with the truths of Holy Writ. (New-York: D. Appleton & Co.)

A new edition, "thoroughly revised and corrected," of *Oliver Cromwell*, a historical novel by Henry William Herbert, first published nearly 20 years ago, has made its appearance. It possesses considerable power, but is rather a romance than a novel, and rather a history than either. Very forcible is the author's development of the character of Cromwell—one of the greatest men England ever produced. Delicately, and truthfully too, has Mr. Herbert sketched John Milton. The incidents are mainly historical, and the narrative is reliable for its accuracy. Many passages, and those of considerable length, are boldly picturesque. As originally published, the style was liable to the charge of exaggeration: now, toned down by careful and critical revision, it is eloquent and expressive. (New-York: Miller, Orton, and Mulligan.)

Three Years on the Kansas Border, given to the reading public as containing the personal experience and observation of a Missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, gives a lively impression of men, politics, and circumstances in a portion of our country which, for some time past, has commanded the serious attention of all lovers of social order and good government. It gives a more distinct impression of Kansas and its people than more ambitious works have done, and appears impartial. Many of the personal sketches are graphic. The drawback of the book is too prevalent treatment of serious things in a tone of levity. A clergyman, of all men, should eschew jesting and jocularity. (New-York: Miller, Orton & Mulligan.)

Messrs. Putnam have issued the second volume of that magnificent work, well written and richly illustrated, *Wilkes' Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition, During the years 1838—1842*. This volume refers to the visits to Tahiti and Eimeo, to Samoan or Navigator Islands, to New South Wales, (with a cruise to the ice-bound antarctic region,) and to New Zealand. Numerous maps, portraits, and engravings on steel and wood add value and interest to the work, while the letter-press is filled with valuable information, carefully collected, well digested, and artistically put together. (New-York: G. P. Putnam & Co.)

The Ancient [illegible], by Abraham [illegible] opening with an essay concerning the World [illegible]

[illegible] history [illegible] earliest records, it brings the [illegible] down to the destruction of the Temple by the Romans, under Titus. The history of the ancient Jews is given under the following heads: The Patriarchs, the Legislation, the Judges, the Kings of Israel and Judah, the Captivity and Restoration, the Asmoneans, and the dynasty of Herod. The work, which is well written as well as learned, might advantageously be used in school and private instruction. (New-York: A. S. Barnes.)

Mr. Charles Burdett, who has written several tales of domestic and social life, has brought out [illegible] It is a sort of novel, entitled [illegible], and is intended to show the [illegible] of *fast* living. The hero, partner in [illegible] firm in New-York, gets into [illegible] marries; dashes off at Saratoga and [illegible] at a rapid pace; becomes involved [illegible] ruinous rate; commits forgery [illegible] business; goes back to hard labor and [illegible] and, at last, with aid from his wife, [illegible] recovers independence of mind and property, and becomes [illegible]. The story is well told, the characters well drawn, the interest well supported. [illegible]

Dr. Charles Davies, author of several [illegible] and works on Mathematics [illegible] has just published a [illegible] Arithmetic [illegible] this series the first volume was intended for [illegible] the second, [illegible] for advanced students; the third, [illegible] theory and practice; the last, now before us, called the *New University Arithmetic*, treating the whole subject as a science. This is, in all respects, an important and well-executed work. For the assistance of teachers, a Key has also been published, containing the answers, with a full analysis and solution of the difficult questions. (New-York: A. S. Barnes & Co.)

Mr. Ramsay, of Broadway, has published a *National Political Map of the United States*, embellished with portraits of the Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates, and [illegible] of the three Platforms, as well as with a variety of other information, statistical, political, historical and geographical. The map itself, on a large scale, is very accurate. The same publisher has issued a large *Map of Central America*, compiled from materials furnished by Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of the United States. These publications are highly important, and are almost necessary to all who are interested in the current politics of the country. (New-York: A. Ramsay.)

Daisy's Necklace; and what Became of It.—A novelette written by T. B. Aldrich [illegible] "a literary episode," is a story of domestic life in New-York, built up out of the old materials of modern fiction. There is no novelty either in [illegible] incidents, but the story is written with considerable freshness, and in a flowing, graceful manner. If it is a first attempt, no doubt Mr. Aldrich can and will do better by and by. A Prologue and Epilogue, apparently meant to be witty and sarcastic, are "deadly lively." (New-York: Derby & Jackson.)

A new edition of *Minnesota and its Resources* (originally published in 1853) has just appeared, and may be favorably [illegible] valuable and interesting information upon a great district which is rapidly increasing in population, produce and wealth. Long residence has given Mr. J. Wesley Bond, author of the volume, extended opportunities of observing all that was noticeable, and he has judiciously improved them. Chicago: Keen & Lee.

The "*Sacra Fames Auri*," which is the cause of so many evils, (although it builds up great cities,) is but an excess of the natural desire to better one's condition. Mr. Asher L. Smith has written a small book, clever and instructive, called *How to Get Rich*, being a guide to all [illegible] in an honest way. It contains good advice and considerable information. New-York: E. D. Long.

Epes Sargent, who has mainly devoted himself, of late, to the production of Educational works, has brought out *The Standard Speller*, which contains exercises for oral spelling, with sentences for silent spelling, by writing from dictation; in other words, this book aims at making children spell correctly by the eye. At present, the general system is different. (Boston: Phillips, Sampson & Co.)

The Copyright Question.

The Montreal *Gazette* contains a correspondence between Sampson Low, Son & Co., the English publishers of Mrs. Stowe's new novel *Dred*, and Mr. [illegible], a Canadian publisher, who announced and has issued a Canadian edition of the same work. The London firm had bought advance sheets of the work from Mrs. Stowe, and by publishing it in London before it was issued in the United States secured the advantage of the British laws concerning copyright. They claim, therefore, that Mr. [illegible] trespasses on that right by his edition;—but they offer to compromise the matter upon his paying them [illegible] and a *half per cent.* on the lowest wholesale price of the whole edition,—threatening him with legal proceedings if he refuses.

Mr. [illegible] declines the offer, and declares his intention of resting solely upon the merits of the case. If the book published had been that of a British author, he says, he might have assented to the claim. But, he adds:

"The United States of America have repeatedly refused to establish an international copyright, whereby the rights of our authors might be secured within their territories. American publishers constantly make free use of the works of British authors, who have no means of protection from this piracy, and it were a gross injustice to the British, or Colonial publisher if, with sales of his copyright book limited by these piracies, he were to be unable to retaliate by a free use of the productions of American authors. It is only by this species of retaliation that British authors can ever hope to get justice from the United States."

Mr. [illegible] thinks, moreover, that inasmuch as popular education and intelligence have been greatly promoted in the United States by their free use of British books, the people of Canada should have the same advantage. He says:

"The question is of importance to British authors as I have shown: it is also of importance to the community in which I live. I feel that yielding in this matter I may make a concession of rights not wholly my own. If in the neighboring country the best works of British authors may be brought within the reach of the poorest and humblest individual by means of the system of literary piracy; if thereby their boasted intelligence and education of the masses among them is advanced, it is but a fair, it is an adequate return that we, in Canada, should be enabled to make use of the product of their brains, as freely for the promotion of popular education among our own people. We are rivals in progress; we cannot afford to throw away any advantage such as this."

Cotton Manufactures at the South.

From the Charleston Standard.

We find in the *Tribune*, of Mobile, that there is one other successful manufacturing establishment at the South. A cotton factory was established at Bankstown, Choctaw County, Mississippi, a few years ago, and failed. An experienced business firm, however, then undertook the management of the concern—they commenced manufacturing Kersey goods, as well as Cotton Osnaburgs, and since that time, the business has rapidly improved, and the net profits of last year are reported to be $22,000 on a capital of $60,000. In the neighborhood of Mobile there is still another, which is profitably engaged in the production of cotton goods. The success of such establishments, however, we think, can never be perfectly insured until slaves shall cease to present [illegible] of labor, and until they shall become drilled to such employment. It is doubted whether they are capable of such an office, but we have no doubt of it. They are incapable of theory perhaps, but they are not deficient of any power of manipulation, and [illegible] question but that when the experiment shall become profitable by the diminished price of slaves, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5, 1856.

[illegible] DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] for [illegible] a week. Single [illegible] Mail subscribers [illegible] DOLLARS a [illegible]

[illegible] EVENING TIMES is published [illegible] Sundays excepted.) [illegible] the others at [illegible] o'clock P. M. [illegible] by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all [illegible] of the DAILY, published Tuesday and [illegible] at THREE DOLLARS a year. [illegible]

[illegible] TIMES, published Saturday, is issued [illegible] Single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] DOLLARS, to one address.

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[illegible] RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on [illegible] Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail [illegible] Mail closes at 1 P. M. This paper will contain the RESULTS OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, so far as received up to the hour of going to press. It will also contain the usual complete [illegible] of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Reports of all Public Meetings, Political Conventions, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

[illegible]—In wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy.—Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Result of the Election.

At the time we go to press our returns of yesterday's election are very incomplete. They indicate, however, the election of BUCHANAN. He has carried Pennsylvania and New-Jersey;—and unless he loses some of the Southern States, which have been generally conceded to him, his election is already more than probable. Scattering returns from Maryland give FILLMORE an increased vote; and it is by no means impossible that he may have carried that State. If so, it would leave BUCHANAN *four* votes short of an election, and this deficit may be still further increased if [illegible], Delaware or Kentucky should not have given him their votes.

In Pennsylvania the FILLMORE ticket has given the State to BUCHANAN—the same is true of New-Jersey.

New-York, according to present appearances, goes for FREMONT. In this City BUCHANAN has a plurality over FREMONT of 22,000; returns from the Western Counties show very large majorities for FREMONT, sufficient, we presume, to give him the State. All the New-England States go for FREMONT, by immense majorities. From the West, except Ohio, which is strongly FREMONT, we have no returns whatever.

Of the vote for Governor in this State we have no reports. We presume that both the Republican and Democratic candidates fall behind their tickets, while the American very probably runs ahead of his. The probabilities are in favor of KING's election.

In a later edition we shall give additional returns, which may change the aspect of affairs; but those received up to 1 o'clock this morning indicate the results we have thus summed up.

The Mayoralty.

FERNANDO WOOD is reelected Mayor of the City, beyond any reasonable doubt. No one could fairly have anticipated any different result. He had, in the first place, the entire machinery of the Democratic Party in his hands, which of itself is always a prodigious advantage,—as the Democratic voters are very seldom driven by any pressure whatever out of the regular line of their party organization.

But Mr. WOOD owes his reelection mainly to the folly of those who professed to be the most bitterly hostile to him. The general cry among men of all parties, including very many of his own, was, *anybody* but WOOD;—and yet there was not one of the various parties in opposition that was ready or willing to surrender its own candidate for the sake of securing his defeat. If the Americans, Republicans and disaffected Democrats,—all of whom professed to think alike, had consented to act together upon this issue,—if they had selected as their common candidate some well-known citizen of high character and eminent fitness for the place,—they could have elected him in opposition to WOOD. They preferred WOOD to such a surrender of their party predilections; and in the preference thus indicated by their acts, they have been gratified.

We cannot help thinking, moreover, that WOOD has been materially aided by the savage attacks that have been made upon his personal character. All experience shows that, whether deserved or not, such assaults always react. They always carry with them the appearance of persecution; and this never fails to awaken sympathy and conciliate support.

Mayor WOOD has more executive ability than any Mayor this City has had for twenty years. If he would now discard party considerations, and devote himself to the welfare of the City, he could do more for himself personally, as well as for the interests committed to his care, than any of his predecessors. He promised to do so last year;—his failure to redeem that promise has lost him the support of thousands of the best of our citizens. Whether he will renew the promise—and the forfeiture of it—remains to be seen.

TAR.—There was an immense consumption of tar last night. The staple of North Carolina must have been considerably enhanced in price. Bonfires blazed on every corner,—lighting up the murky atmosphere with a pleasant and grateful blaze. In most cases the political parties which had bought them in advance took the wise precaution of setting them off before it could possibly be known how the election had gone. This is a much better use for tar than applying it to the backs of Free-State men in Kansas.

VOX POPULI.—We had no adequate idea of the compass and quality of the human voice until we heard it last night under our windows. [illegible] thousands of anxious and excited politicians,—men of all parties, eager for news, and the news [illegible] favorable to their side,—shouting, [illegible], singing, hurrahing, hissing, [illegible] and exhausting [illegible] most [illegible] of the vocal organs, gave us entirely new ideas of human [illegible]

[illegible] fatigue of [illegible] night. We hope they'll keep sober [illegible] they ever go home.

[illegible] all are Glad of.

THE ELECTION is over! In that result, at all events, men and women of all parties will heartily rejoice. They can now think, talk and read of something else besides the Presidency. Fathers, husbands and brothers may now be expected to spend some of their evenings at home, and their leisure hours in something besides wrangling about politics and "rallying round" the Constitution and the Union. If they are wanted as cavaliers for the opera, they can no longer plead in bar the duty of attending a meeting of their political club. If they are asked to wait upon the ladies to make calls, or go to an evening meeting, or attend a lecture, they'll be obliged to confess, or *profess*, that they will be only too happy to comply. We congratulate our lady readers upon this changed phase of their condition!

But it will be a relief to everybody—politicians, especially—to be let up from the prodigious pressure and excitement, the constant effort and wearing earnestness, of such a canvass as the one just closed. These Presidential elections are certainly heavy drafts upon the minds and nerves of that great multitude of our people who engage in them. They entail a prodigious amount of energetic, vigorous, and exhausting labor. Think of the speeches that have been made—the articles that have been written—the correspondence that has been carried on—the clubs that have been organized—the personal effort that has been made, *nine-tenths* of which has been quiet and unseen by the public: all these things involve an amount of labor which must *tell*, mentally and physically, upon those by whom it is performed. The elections come quite often enough for the comfort and the welfare of those concerned, and we have no doubt that three-fourths of the people would prefer that they should occur only once in *eight* years rather than once in three.

This is shown clearly enough by the fact that it is only at *every other* election that anything like a general, earnest and zealous canvass can be had. Half our Presidential elections go by default—merely because the great mass of the people cannot submit to the excitement and labor which a sharp contest involves. Once in eight years is as often as they can stand it: the other elections are left in the hands of professional politicians. It is very seldom that a State Election elicits anything like a full vote, or creates any deep and pervading interest. Our elections come too often for the proper discharge of the duties which they involve.

There are always a much greater number of legal voters who do not vote, than is generally supposed. Some eminent speculators on statistics have estimated that not more than sixty per cent. of the actual vote of the country is ever brought out. This may be too low an estimate. But according to the census, there were in the United States, in 1850, more than *five millions* of white males over twenty years of age; yet the aggregate vote cast in 1852 was but little over *three millions*. It is usually considered safe to assume that *one* in *five* of all the free whites is a voter; this would give over *four millions* of persons entitled to vote in the Union. The vote of yesterday will probably be the largest ever cast, but it will not reach that figure. There are always thousands and tens of thousands, in every community, who prefer their own ease and comfort to the vexatious duties which active and useful citizenship imposes; and it is not oftener than once in eight or ten years that such persons can be induced to vote.

Happily, we are now at the end of another canvass. For a time, at least, the land will again have peace. Readers of newspapers can again congratulate themselves on the prospect of finding something in their favorite journals besides politics. For our own part, we are heartily rejoiced that our columns will no longer be engrossed by any one topic of discussion, however important it may be.

Cost of the Contest.

Few people ever think of the *expense in cash* of a Presidential contest. Yet it is really something enormous. The vast machinery necessary to carry on such a canvass—the number of organizations which it requires—the amount of printing, of writing, of postage, and of labor of every kind which is brought into service, is far beyond any estimate usually formed. Let us state a few facts which may aid in forming an opinion.

There are about 800 counties, and not far *from 9,900 towns, in the thirty-one States composing* the Union. Every town has one political club of each party,—and many towns have many more. There were undoubtedly during the last canvass over 15,000 organized clubs, belonging to each of the political parties within the United States:—the number of Fremont clubs may have been 5,000 less, since the Republican organization did not extend into the Slave States. Each of these clubs was in active operation for at least *three months*. Each of them required rooms, printing, postage, more or less traveling of their officers and committees:—and these, with other incidental expenses, could not have amounted, on the average, to less than $100 a month,—or $300 for the canvass. The labors performed by their secretaries, presidents and committees would certainly amount to the steady services of at least *three men* each, worth not less than $100 each for the whole three months. Not less than 1,000 persons have been actively engaged, for nearly the whole of the canvass, in making speeches and public addresses,—traveling from place to place, and always at an expense which must be met by somebody,—and entitled, of course, to have their own services estimated at a fair price:—probably $500 for each, including their expenses, would not be a low estimate.

Then on election day, there are opened in the United States not less than 50,000 polls,—at which each party stations not less than *five* men, besides the inspectors, policemen and other legal officers, who average, perhaps, *five* more, making *ten* in all, whose services are worth at least two dollars each.

Let us sum up the aggregate of all these items:

Incidental expenses of 40,000 clubs at $300 each	$12,000,000
Services of three men each, for three months at $100	12,000,000
One thousand speakers three months at $500	500,000
Officers, [illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] secure the choice of such a President as they desire to see elected. The aggregate is much more likely to exceed this estimate than to fall below it—as it does not include the money raised by exactions upon office-holders, or contributed in large sums by candidates, to be used for purposes less legitimate, but more costly, than those we have enumerated. Much of it goes into the hands of working men,—printers, laborers, and others, who fairly earn it. But immense amounts go to fill the pockets of political gamblers and swindlers, who look upon a Presidential election as the harvest of their profession.

The North and the Slave-Trade.

From the Charleston Standard.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES has favored us with a long article upon the slave-trade question, and winds up by saying that *various measures*, together with the "growing insolence of Southern policy, have given a prodigious impetus already to the Anti-Slavery sentiment in the Free States. How much further is it safe to push the matter?" Now, we have failed to see *in what respect we encroach upon the North in re-opening the slave-trade*. If they have acquired a vested right in dominion; if it be a wrong in us to increase and prosper, and an act of insubordination to aspire to an equality with the North in population, wealth and political influence, then we wrong them in proposing this measure of advancement; but will the TIMES say so? We would be glad to be advised upon this subject.

The *Standard* will acquire wisdom from experience on this subject. It would probably turn a deaf ear to any argument or advice we might address to it:—we shall, therefore, for the present at all events, offer neither. We have just closed a Presidential election, which was to determine *whether the Slave interest is to have the power, in the Federal Government, to reopen the foreign Slave-trade, or not*. If the election has given it the power, we presume that interest will attempt its exercise. And then, possibly, the *Standard* may learn in one way or another, how its pet scheme "encroaches on the North." The Free States still claim a share, *de jure* if not *de facto*, in the General Government:—and they are opposed to the reopening of the slave-trade. If in spite of their will the powers of the Federal Administration are to be used for its restoration, they may possibly assert the right, at least, to remonstrate.

Meantime the *Standard* will please observe that we have copied all its articles on this subject, and thus given its arguments a much wider publicity than they would otherwise have received. As it aims at convincing the public mind, it ought to be grateful to us for this service. We propose to continue it, and shall spread before the readers of the TIMES whatever the *Standard* and other organs of Southern opinion may see fit to advance on this subject. We regard these articles as able, argumentative, bold, and important. They are evidently the results of reflection, and indicate much more truly the tendency of public sentiment in the Slaveholding States, than the more flashy appeals and menaces which fill the Southern papers.

Personalities of the Press.

Among the annoyances from which the close of the Presidential canvass may be expected to deliver newspaper readers, is what is called *strong writing*,—meaning thereby savage and intemperate personal vituperation. It is the most natural thing in the world that men who feel deeply should write earnestly; but this is a very different thing from the coarse, vehement abuse, which is so frequently mistaken for it. Even where the utmost extremity of censure and condemnation is merited, it is strange that writers, whose special business it is to study the public taste, do not see that such ebullitions of mere rage do not, as a general thing, not only fail of their intended effect, but create a sympathy for those against whom they are directed. They give the guilty and their friends the best sort of an opportunity to put forth the plea of persecution, and their practical effect is to create for them a covert from the storm of popular indignation, that otherwise would be sure to overtake them. Justice may be thoroughly thwarted by its manner. It is easy for its spirit and tone to destroy all its meaning. And in nothing does this appear oftener than in newspaper exposures of foulness and corruption. Many a villain owes his escape from an overwhelming retribution to the intemperate attacks of newspapers. They produce a reaction in public opinion by their reckless assaults, and thus save the offender from his appropriate suffering.

Motives of considerate policy, if nothing more sacred is recognized, ought to preserve newspapers from such rash and intemperate zeal. Violent writers, like all violent men, are instantly suspected. Their cause is put in *a bad attitude—their censures are heavily discounted*. Nor can it be otherwise. Men will feel that any such course is unreasonable, and they will transfer, by the laws of mental association, all these abatements over to the parties assailed. Statements will be hesitatingly accepted, and arguments will depreciate their own inherent value. The most successful instances of severe writing—such as Junius' and COBBETT's—are no exceptions to the principle. If these men had been less acrid and vituperative, they would have exerted a far higher degree of power. The eagerness of wild beasts to seize their prey is frequently taken advantage of by hunters for their capture, and men of the press often meet their object in the same way.

THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. WISE.—The University of North Carolina expelled Professor HEDRICK from the post he held in that institution, for having expressed the opinion that Slavery would be more profitable to the South if it were confined within its original limits, than if it were extended into the Territories. Gov. WISE, of Virginia, having enunciated an opposite doctrine, which has been adopted by the North Carolinians, the punishment of Professor HEDRICK's heresy was natural enough. But, that the Episcopalians in Philadelphia should feel themselves called upon to adopt the doctrine of WISE, in their ecclesiastical proceedings, rather surprises us. Though Pennsylvania has generally been found on the side of Slavery, yet, as it is not one of the institutions of the Keystone State, we were not prepared for the intelligence that a religious teacher there would be expelled from his post, on the sole ground of his preaching against Slavery. But the Pennsylvanians, or at least those who worship their Maker in the Church of the Epiphany in Philadelphia, esteem it an offence worthy of punishment by expulsion, for their pastor to entertain opinions adverse to those proclaimed by Governor WISE, in respect to negroes. It will be remembered by our readers that Rev. Mr. TYNG, of Philadelphia, preached a sermon, a few months ago, in which he took decided grounds against the extension of Slavery into Kansas. His congregation, or a part of them at least, took great offence at his discourse, and requested him to resign. This he refused to do, and agreed to submit the question whether he ought to resign or not, to the decision of the flock over which he presided. And they have voted, it seems, that he must resign. They believe in the gospel according to St. Wise, and approve of his method of raising the market value of "gizzard feet" and "ebo shins." The Philadelphia *Ledger*, of the 4th instant, says:

> "At the election held by the congregation of the Church of the Epiphany, last night, the vote was as follows: For the vestry, 57; against the vestry, 44; blank, 1. This result involves the immediate resignation of the rector, Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, the previous action of the vestry having been sustained by a majority of the legal voters of the congregation. The difficulty between the reverend gentleman and his congregation, it will be remembered, results from a political sermon preached in his church in the early part of the present political canvass, Mr. TYNG feeling it incumbent on him to denounce Slavery and to commend the candidates of the party opposing it."

After such a lesson as this we shall expect a very respectful silence on the part of Episcopalian pastors on the subject of Slavery extension. The decision of the people of the Church of the Epiphany may be looked upon as the first step towards the apotheosis of St. WISE, of Virginia. It may be as well to bear in mind that this Church in Philadelphia is not quite the one that is so favorably spoken of in Revelation, on account of its having "a little strength."

Free Trade in Wool.

We publish this morning three familiar letters, written by an intelligent farmer in this State to his cousin, a wool-grower, in Illinois.

These letters deserve the attention of those who are interested in the production or manufacture of wool, in this country. It is a common opinion with our wool-growers, that their interests are directly hostile to the interests of the woolen manufacturer; and that, while the latter desires a free trade in wool, all the world over—the former requires a high tariff, which shall exclude the foreign wool, and leave the field of production entirely to himself. On this account, the wool-grower favors the tariff of 1846, while the manufacturer desires to have it changed.

These letters review the whole question between the wool-grower and the manufacturer, with marked ability. They contend that the wool-grower, who advocates a high tariff, is destroying his own best interests; and that a free trade in wool is the only policy that can enrich both the producer and the manufacturer, whose interests are entirely identical.

The facts in the case are startling. The Tariff of 1846 has not kept out any foreign wool. We have needed woolen cloth to wear; and, as we have not been able to make it, the foreign manufacturer has made it for us, and sent it to us, in spite of the "protective tariff." We raise in this country, annually, about 50,000,000 pounds of wool, which, at the average of 40 cents a pound, is worth $20,000,000. This production has not increased during the past ten years, or since the Tariff of 1846 was enacted, which imposes a duty of 30 per cent. on all foreign wool. In the meantime, we annually import more than 20,000,000 pounds of raw wool, and about $30,000,000 worth of woolen goods! Thus the wool-growers' favorite Tariff has not only failed to exclude foreign wool and woolens from our market, but has, in this failure, compelled us to support some 20,000 laborers in the foreign factories, to the profit of the farmers of England, France and Germany, and with a proportionate loss to our own!

These letters show that the result of admitting wool into this country FREE OF DUTY, as it is now admitted into England and France, will be as follows: 1. It will immediately raise the price of wool in the foreign market. 2. This rise in the foreign market will prevent a fall in our market. 3. Under these circumstances, the manufacture of woolen goods at home will rapidly increase. This increase will create a demand for wool, which will increase its annual production until we raise at home all the wool we want to wear, excepting the very coarsest qualities. 4. The result of all this will be—what both the wool-grower and the manufacturer equally desire—a steady, uniform and remunerative market, year after year; which will make wool-growing profitable, and will save the manufacturer from those vacillating extremes, in both the production and the value of our wool, that have heretofore been the ruin of *his business*.

We commend these letters to the attention of American wool-growers.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PROSPECTS FOR A SHORT SEASON OF OPERA.—There seems to be a tolerable prospect that we shall have another taste of Italian opera, now that the public appetite has been satiated with the stronger zest of the elections. The venerable female who wields the broom and watering-pot of the Academy of Music already displays unwonted activity in her vocation, and the shareholders' seats are pleasant to the sight. The Executive Committee, with Mr. PHALEN at its head and tail, is what the baddish boy in *Chrystie Johnston* calls "offish;"—full of dalliance and coyness, like a beautiful maiden in her early flirtations. Beyond a doubt, some one is going to take the Academy; and report—based on tolerable authority—says that the happy individual is none other than the Baron DE STANKOVITCH, husband of the incomparable DE LA GRANGE.

To assist the Baron in his hazardous undertaking the Executive Committee have generously doubled the rent of the Academy, and have consented to retain their seats at the former liberal prices, which, it will be remembered, were something considerably less than nothing. All they ask now is $2,000 per week rent, and a couple of hundred of the best seats in the house. The Baron, therefore, will actually pay a trifling rent of about three thousand dollars per week. When the necessary expenses of the company are added to this sum, we shall find that houses averaging two thousand dollars per night will be needed to pay expenses, or about forty per cent. more than they have ever averaged. These are the Baron's chances.

The question of rent, however, is really not the important one. Compared with other theatres in the City the Academy is not dear even at two thousand dollars per week. The shareholders have a perfect right to ask an increased rent when the house is taken for a short term by a party of speculators, who do not look to the permanent establishment of Italian Opera, but to the accumulation of a little profit, by the rapid and unsatisfactory production of talked-of novelties. The difficulty is, and always will be, the reservation of the best seats in the house for the shareholders' private use. A stranger goes to the Academy for seats; he finds all the best ones marked off on the diagram; he goes the next day, discovers the same melancholy lines on the same melancholy benches; he asks when there will be a front seat for sale, and he is answered, *never*. A feeling of disgust for a management so selfish and exclusive is natural. And this feeling is intensified when at night, crowded in a bad seat, he looks around and finds the places he has vainly striven to obtain, untenanted but still untenantable. Another aspect of the grievance is even more intolerable than this. It is notorious that the shareholders transfer their tickets, lend them to their friends, and generally circulate them with a large and elegant liberality. But it is not so widely known that some shareholders make a business of selling their tickets at reduced prices to the bar-keepers of the hotels, who are thereby placed in direct competition with the lessee, and with the advantage too of having the best seats at their disposal. We should be sorry to think that this is general, or that any honorable shareholder would countenance it, but that it has been done to a pernicious extent is beyond contradiction. How is it possible for any *impressario*—even a Baron—to make the Academy pay with such dire facts staring him in the face.

MAX MARETZEK, in his speech from the stage at the close of the late season, dwelt feelingly on these subjects, and commented on them with a freedom which mortally offended the Executive Committee. They are determined—or pretend to be—that he shall not have the house again. They are even dictatorial, and object to his being engaged as musical director. Beyond speaking to the point with plainness and courage, we are not aware that he did anything to merit the special indignation of the committee. If a better manager or a better conductor can be found, bring him along by all means, but, gentlemen, do not be too stiff-necked until you have found the perfect individual you aspire to. MAX may be indiscreet—*must* be, or he would not wish to take the Academy off your hands, but he is industrious and accustomed to failure, which are two huge recommendations.

We have no special affection for the incoming management. It is simply a speculation, and will be grasping and meagre in all its particulars and details, but, as the artists are really good, we wish it good tide. If we can get a month's opera, let us have it by all means. We have no right to expect a permanent company, conducted on a liberal basis, whilst the stockholders of the building themselves set the example of parsimony and speculation.

SINGULAR FORGERY.—We published yesterday a letter purporting to be the official reply of the Secretary of State to the application recently made by Governor GRIMES, of Iowa, for protection to emigrants for Kansas passing through that State. It would seem, by the following dispatch, which appears in the *Post* of last evening, that it was a fabrication:

> WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 4, 1856.
>
> SIR: I have just seen in the *Evening Post* of yesterday, a letter purporting to be written by W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State, and addressed to Governor GRIMES, of Iowa. Mr. MARCY authorizes me to state that no such letter was ever written by him, nor any such letter ever issued from the Department of State. Please make this statement in your paper.
>
> Very respectfully yours,
>
> J. A. THOMAS, Assistant Secretary.

ECLIPSED.—Our returns indicate that BRANCH was not elected Mayor yesterday. He suspects an organized and systematic plot, on the part of his opponents, to suppress his ballots entirely. We fear his failure is to be attributed to other causes. His Canadian explorations rather damaged his reputation for practical good sense, while his expedition to England cost money which could have been more profitably exposed in securing political support. But BRANCH, though eclipsed, is not extinct. When the fog clears up, he will again loom out.

CALLED OFF.—The dog "NOBLE" feels relieved! The end of the canvass releases him from duty. He can now let that *hole* alone. Dog as he is, he has found it a little irksome to bark incessantly at one cavity—even after his canine instinct had told him there was nothing in it. He sneaked off late last night, with his tail between his legs—capering a little for joy at his release, but anxious to keep out of sight—as if he knew he had sadly damaged his reputation, and wasn't quite sure whether anybody would think enough of him hereafter to throw him a bone or not.

MARYLAND.—It will be noticed that in every Ward in Baltimore more or less votes were given for FREMONT. The call of the Richmond *Enquirer* upon the South, to put Baltimore upon the suspected list, and to watch that city carefully for developments of Free-Soil sentiment, seems to have had some foundation in truth. It wisely and justly remarked that the interest of that port was by no means closely identified with the institution of Slavery.

POOR MAN.—It is stated that the richest man in the City voted only the Charter ticket yesterday. We are most happy to learn that he did so much; he could not afford to vote the whole ticket on the same day; besides, it is understood that he contributed so largely to the New-York Hotel Buchanan Fund that he didn't feel able to do any more.

A REAL BLACK REPUBLICAN.—The Boston *Chronicle* states that a colored man named BUTLER, belonging to New-Bedford, came from California, by the last steamer, on purpose to vote in the pending election. Ascertaining that he could not vote in California, he has come four thousand miles, at a great sacrifice of time and money, to cast his vote for FREMONT and Freedom!

Repentance at Last.

Last evening's *Express* contains the following:

> THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.—We think we owe this gentleman,—much as he has belied us,—an apology for an alleged caricature report a reporter of ours made of a sermon of his on Sunday evening last. *Unless the reporter can make some satisfactory explanation*, we shall dismiss him from the office,—for we do not intend to be the instrument either of mischief or of blackguardism in misrepresenting anybody. The substance of the mis-report is in reporting Mr. BEECHER as alluding directly to either Col. FREMONT or Mr. DAYTON in his Sunday-night sermon.
>
> Much as the *Express* reporter may deserve the rebuke, any rebuke comes with an ill-grace from the TIMES,—that caricatures often—nay, generally, in its reports, persons and things its Editors are supposed to dislike.

The *Express*, now that the election is over, finds it convenient thus to render the shameful imposture which we exposed yesterday. We hail this paragraph as an indication that the *Express* intends to abandon the system of reckless calumny and falsehood upon which it has been conducted, [illegible] personal advantage was supposed to [illegible] In this particular instance the editors [illegible]—that under the form of a report it put [illegible] sty of sentiments and statements into the [illegible] Mr. BEECHER, not one of which he uttered,—[illegible] not give one solitary sentence which he [illegible] speak, on the occasion in question. The [illegible] ation," we presume, is simply that [illegible] "report" was written in the office,—[illegible] purpose of heaping odium upon Mr. BEECHER, [illegible] was supposed that such odium would aid the [illegible] purposes of the *Express*, and without the [illegible] cern for the truth or falsehood of the [illegible] port.

As for the TIMES, we content ourselves [illegible] ing the charge of the *Express*. We have [illegible] special pains, throughout this canvass, [illegible] and with entire accuracy all the [illegible] all sides,—and we refer to our columns [illegible] of this fact. There is not another paper [illegible] er in the United States, that has given [illegible] as much in this respect as the DAILY TIMES. [illegible] have forborne, moreover, wholly from [illegible] in our political discussions; and have [illegible] borted upon the *Express* in a single instance [illegible] epithets it has repeatedly bestowed upon [illegible] have we taken any part whatever in the [illegible] attacks upon the Editor of the *Express*, who [illegible] to be the candidate of the Americans for [illegible] We state this, not by way of appeal for [illegible] courtesy from that paper, but in simple justice to ourselves.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN GOODS, FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

Our stock of Plushes, Cashmeres, [illegible] coatings, comprises all that is new or desirable in the market, and we make them up with all the styles for which our house has so long been celebrated.

CHAS. HUGUE, who for the past seven years has cut our pantaloons, still is with us.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors, No. [illegible] Broadway.

HOARSENESS.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF and REGULATORS will relieve and cure the most desperate attacks in one hour and a half.

RADWAY & CO., No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York.

R. R. Remedies sold by druggists and merchants everywhere.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of BRUSH & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation. STEPHEN BRUSH, SMITH J. EASTMAN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.

COPARTNERSHIP.—SMITH J. EASTMAN has this day formed a copartnership with JOHN C. LLOYD, and will continue the Provision Business under the firm of EASTMAN & LLOYD, at Nos. [illegible] Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.

CARD. EASTMAN & LLOYD, Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Provisions. SMITH J. EASTMAN, JOHN C. LLOYD. Nos. [illegible] Broad-st., New-York. With ample means we propose at all times to have on hand, for the selection of the trade, in lots to suit purchasers, an ample stock of provisions, embracing pork, beef, lard, tallow, grease, smoked, pickled and dry salt meats, hams, sides, shoulders, &c. We respectfully solicit the continuance of the favors from old friends and patrons, and the patronage of the trade generally. All shipping orders, and orders received by mail, will receive particular attention, and be executed at the lowest market rates.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—With Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair. These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock. The subscribers and their agents are the only parties authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—WE OFFER THE LARGEST assortment of China, glass and gas fixtures that can be found in New-York. In order to reduce our stock so as to make room for very large importations now on the way, we propose to sell for the next thirty days at a large discount upon the regular market rates. A comparison of our styles and prices is respectfully solicited. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway, Between Bleecker and Houston sts.

VERY CHEAP HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.—E. V. HAUGHWOUT, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, respectfully informs his friends and customers that he expects to remove in a few weeks to his new stores, corner of Broadway and Broome-st., and having in preparation in Europe and his own works a large assortment of new goods, intended for the opening, has decided to dispose of his present stock of China, Glass, Plated Ware, Cutlery and Gas Fixtures, at greatly reduced prices. A general reduction will be made.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—SPEED AND PERFECTION COMBINED.—We are now selling sewing machines for family sewing, quilting and other light work, which complete six stitches at each turn of the driving-wheel. Also, improved machines, making five, four or three stitches at each revolution. It can be clearly demonstrated that no other kind of sewing machine ever before the public, in comparison with these, can be used without positive loss. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices. WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of Window Shades is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than any other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

DAVID'S EXCELSIOR INDELIBLE INK, WITHOUT PREPARATION.—This article has been very much improved since the first of August, and we now offer it to the trade with a guarantee of its SUPERIORITY OVER ANY OTHER, if used according to directions. For sale by all the principal Stationers in the United States. THADDEUS DAVIDS & CO., Manufacturing Stationers, New-York.

HOSTETTER. THE REMARKABLE SUCCESS OF HOSTETTER'S VEGETABLE STOMACH BITTERS in loss of appetite, dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c., is unparalleled. They impart health and tone to the weak, emaciated constitution, and should be in the hands of every intelligent person. Sold by all grocers, druggists and hotels. HOSTETTER & SMITH, Proprietors, Pittsburg. BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane-st., wholesale agents for the East.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED to MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent radical cure truss. References as to its superiority: Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, On the EUROPEAN or AMERICAN PLAN, alternative. Invites the attention of TRAVELERS. Also, of FAMILIES and SINGLE GENTLEMEN looking for Winter quarters. Steam-heat throughout. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

PIANO-FORTES!!! AND MELODEONS!—RICH and powerful in tone, beautiful style of rosewood cases. Fully warranted to give perfect satisfaction, and at prices that defy competition, at the manufactory of JOHN P. WAKE & CO., No. 167 Canal-st., ([illegible] new number,) 4 doors West of Varick-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchases, for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $150; Melodeons, $40 to $135.

CURTAIN MATERIALS. A great bargain, at the One Price Carpet Store of YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the public, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

H. T. LOVETT'S WALPENE—AN INDIAN VEGETAble preparation—will restore gray hair to its original color and cure baldness. The genuine Walpene can be purchased only at his office, No. 762 Broadway. Beware of counterfeits. He has no agents.

BRONCHITIS—CLERGYMAN'S SORE THROAT.—A chronic inflammation of the small mucous glands connected with the membranes which line the throat and windpipe. In many cases, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES afford immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS AT COST, FOR CASH.—WM. ROWE, Jr., will remove from No. [illegible] to No. [illegible] Hudson-st., Nov. 15, and will, there offer his entire stock at a great sacrifice. In fact, all the old stock must be sold to open the new store with new goods. Call early.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., [illegible] Flushing, L. I., offer for sale a large assortment of [illegible] Plants for the [illegible], the lawn, the [illegible], the garden, and the greenhouse.

[illegible] ... are as certainly extin[illegible] ... COMPOUND SYRUP OF [illegible] ... is quenched by water. Sold by [illegible], No. 152 Broadway, corner John-st.

[illegible] File of the Daily Times—From [illegible] to the present time, bound and [illegible] offered for sale. Price, $75. Address, [illegible], Daily Times Office.

[illegible] Proprietor of Dyer's [illegible] ... in advertising more [illegible] ... suffering humanity [illegible] ... until that expenditure [illegible] ... committed to [illegible] Embrocation must be [illegible] ... to know how easily [illegible] ... piles, cholera mor[illegible] ... can be removed by [illegible] ... Try it once and you will be friends [illegible] ... No. 152 Broadway; [illegible] MORRELL, Houston-st., and [illegible]

[illegible]—The Trustees for the purchase [illegible] in the Territory of Kansas, are now [illegible] ... to be applied to the [illegible] ... Trust Lands, to be sold [illegible] ... other lands [illegible] ... JOSEPH [illegible]
[illegible] LAWRENCE, [illegible]
[illegible] DUDLEY PICKMAN, } Trustees.
ROBERT B. STORER, [illegible]

[illegible]—PRINCE & CO.'S Descriptive Catalogue [illegible] FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

[illegible]—JOSEPH H. MOREHOUSE, son of [illegible] Morehouse, of Greenfield Hill, Fairfield [illegible], Conn., left his father's house Sabbath morning, [illegible] a state of mental derangement. He is 22 years [illegible] of medium stature, and wore away his common [illegible]. Any information respecting him will be [illegible] received by his afflicted parents and amply [illegible].

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT
of the celebrated
ALEXANDRE ORGANS,
NO. 51 DEY-ST.
A full assortment of these instruments are offered for sale, on the most favorable terms of the trade, by
A. BERNARD.
Also, Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES.
NO. 365 BROADWAY, NEAR WHITE-ST.
Warranted in every respect. For sale and to hire.
T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 365 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD 7-OCTAVE PIANO FOR SALE AT $[illegible]—PRICE $[illegible].—Only [illegible]. Owner going somewhere, but has not yet [illegible]. Has no further use for the piano, as it [illegible] to sell. Can be seen at Messrs. JUDSON & [illegible], No. 319 Broadway, between the hours of 9 [illegible] and 5 o'clock P. M., where can be seen [illegible] and a large assortment of Carhart's, [illegible] and other Melodeons, all of which are for sale on [illegible] terms. Pianos and melodeons to let.

ALEXANDRE'S FRENCH HARMONIUMS, [illegible] churches and lodges, with one to twelve stops [illegible] $100, $125, $150, $175, $200 and $250, or for [illegible]. Melodeons from $45 to $200, or for rent at reduced [illegible], with rent applied if purchased.
S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher,
No. 297 Broadway.

[illegible] IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES. [illegible] NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, [illegible] respectfully invite attention to their [illegible] with the patent arch wrestplank, [illegible] the most substantial improvement [illegible] into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES—WILLIAM MILLER'S MOD[illegible] improved piano, with or without aeolian. Manu[illegible] and 159 East 31st-st., between 2d and 3d [illegible]. Salesroom No. 363 Broadway, one door from Grand-[illegible] to let and taken in exchange.
CHAS. E. ATHERTON, Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BA[illegible] & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WARE[illegible] No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a [illegible] assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively [illegible] own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SEVERAL CHEAP SECOND-HAND PIANO-[illegible] in excellent condition, for sale or hire. [illegible] a fine assortment of superior new Pianos for sale at [illegible] BERGGOIST'S Piano-warerooms, 44 West 13th-st.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Nov. 1, 1856. }

PROPOSALS FOR OIL FOR LIGHT-HOUSES.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received [illegible] this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the [illegible] of November, for supplying the Light-House estab[illegible] with the following lots or quantities of oil, to be [illegible] delivered alongside of the Government supply-vessels at [illegible], New-York City, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or [illegible], Massachusetts, at the option of the contractor, [illegible] ... at the time of accepting the bid, in [illegible], well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in prime [illegible] order, on or before the following dates, respectively, and [illegible] at the point named (Oswego, N. Y.,) for lot No. 4, [illegible]:

Lot No. 1, 30,000 (thirty thousand) gallons best Winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, on the 1st day of April, 1857.

Lot No. 2, 20,000 (thirty thousand) gallons best Winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, on the 1st day of June, 1857.

Lot No. 3, 30,000 (thirty thousand) gallons best Winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, on the 1st day of August, [illegible].

FOR THE LAKES.

Lot No. 4, 5,000 (five thousand) gallons best Winter-strained or pressed sperm oil, at Oswego, New-York, on [illegible] day of May, 1857, or immediately after the opening [illegible] the Erie Canal.

The oil comprised in lot No. 4, to be delivered at Os[illegible], for the lights on the lakes, must be in small iron-[illegible] casks, in prime order, free from leakage, contain[illegible] from thirty to fifty gallons each, and free from all [illegible] expense to the United States; all the costs of transporta[illegible], storage, and leakage being at the charges and risk of [illegible] contractor, and all tests and inspections to be made [illegible] to the transportation of the oil from the contractor's [illegible] warehouse, or other place of deposit.

The several lots of oil required to be delivered along-side of the supply-vessels shall be so delivered when the [illegible] vessels shall be in readiness to receive the same; and [illegible] case the supply-vessels shall not be ready to receive the [illegible] on the days hereinbefore specified for its delivery, then [illegible] contracting party will be at liberty to deliver it to an [illegible] authorized agent of the Light-House establishment at the [illegible] point of delivery, and shall be entitled to payment there-[illegible] for within fifteen days from such delivery.

All the oil contracted for under the foregoing proposals [illegible] to be submitted to the usual tests of specific gravity, by [illegible], and such other means as may be thought proper by the person or persons to whom that duty may be [illegible] assigned by the Light-House Board, and required to [illegible] remain limpid at a temperature of 32° degrees or lower of [illegible] Fahrenheit, before it will be accepted.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot [illegible] or for the whole quantity required, at the [illegible] option of the bidder; but no bid will be entertained for [illegible] less quantity than is comprised in one of the several [illegible] lots designated, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The bids must state [illegible] explicitly the lot or lots proposed for by the number [illegible] or numbers, the quantity of each lot of oil, and the price [illegible] per gallon.

All bids must be sealed, and indorsed "Proposals for Oil for Light-Houses," and then placed in another [illegible] envelope, and directed to the Secretary of the Light-House [illegible] Board, Washington, D. C.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Depart[illegible]ment, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of [illegible] each contract made under the foregoing proposals, will be [illegible] required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful [illegible] performance of each contract, to be executed within ten [illegible] days after the acceptance of the bid.

The Board, under the authority of the Department, [illegible] reserves the right to reject any bid, though it may be the [illegible] lowest, from other considerations than its amount.

By order of the Light-House Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received by the School Officers of the XIIth Ward, for the work and materials for alteration of School Building [illegible] (No. 39, on 125th-st., in Harlem) and its appurtenances, ac[illegible]cording to plans and specifications deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. The proposals will be left at the Clerk's Office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., addressed to the School Officers of the XIIth Ward, and may be made separately for the Carpenters' or Masons' Work, or for both. They will be opened on Thursday, Nov. [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock P. M.
S. H. BROWN, }
H. H. GREGORY, } Committee.

MARTIN'S THREE GRAND PICTURES.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
At WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S
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Admission, Twenty-five Cents.
Hours of exhibition from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

OUR LAST RETURNS FROM PENNSYLVANIA show that the sales of Prof. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE have increased 200 per cent. the past year in that State. This speaks well for the RESTORATIVE. Reader, if you are gray, or if your hair is falling, give it a trial. Prepared and sold by O. J. WOOD & CO., No. 312 Broadway, and all Druggists.

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UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS
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SOLOMON & HART,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF
FALL GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING
AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
WHICH THEY OFFER WHOLESALE AND
RETAIL
Upon the most favorable terms.
Store closed on Saturdays.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—[illegible] ... held on Monday last, [illegible] ... were chosen members of the [illegible] ... DeWitt, D. D., George [illegible] ... William B. Maclay, [illegible] ... Isaac Ferris, D. D. [illegible] ... Alumni of the University.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPE[illegible] ... to take entire charge of a [illegible] ... and house-work to a small family; wages $[illegible] a month. The other as chambermaid and nurse; can do his children's clothes, make shirts, ladies' underga[illegible] in fashionable style; wages $[illegible] to $[illegible]; gives excellent City reference; she will go to Brooklyn. Call or address 118 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT nurse of much experience, understands the care and management of a baby from its birth; can bring it up by hand if required; has no objection to travel; has been in the habit of so doing. Has the best of City reference from the best of families. Can be seen at No. 118 East 14th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man of good appearance; is competent to take care of the finest harness horses or carriages; is a Protestant, and will be found obliging to whoever requires his services, or would go South; has good references. Address J. D. R., Times Office.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE middle aged woman, a situation as matron in a hospital. The best of references can be given as to her untiring devotion and capability by the family with whom she now resides. Can be seen from 9 to 11 A. M., at No. 9 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young English girls, one as seamstress, and the other as nurse; best of reference given; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; inquire for S. J. L., No. 148 6th-av., corner West 11th-st.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG American lady, a situation as saleswoman. Has had some experience, and would have no objection to go South or West. Address Miss DRAKE, No. 17 Stuyvesant-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, in a private family, as cook; is an excellent baker, and understands pastry; no objection to assist in the washing; has good City reference if required. Call at No. 370 2d-av., corner of 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman in a gentleman's family as good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 201 West 24th-st., between the 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress and ladies' maid. Best City reference will be given, and can be seen for two days at No. 32 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as nurse, a good sewer, and fully competent to take charge of a baby. Call at No. 101 East 25th-st., second story, back room.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SURGEON, Apothecary, &c., wishes a situation in a store or to attend to invalids. Also, his wife as nurse or housekeeper. Good reference. Address A. B. C., No. 311 Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO YOUNG women—one as first-rate cook; the other as chambermaid and waiter. They have the best references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 183 East 26th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS, either in Brooklyn or New-York. Address A, Box No. 44, Woodstock, Ct.

A TENOR—A YOUNG MAN, WITH EXPERIENCE in Church Music, (in preparation for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church,) desires a situation, as tenor, in some church in the City or in Brooklyn. He would also be willing to take charge of, or assist in the Sunday-School, and teach the children singing, if desired. Address immediately M. B., *Times* office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE would be pleased to enter an agreeable family as housekeeper, or as companion to an invalid, or as assistant in sewing, where a just compensation would be given for cheerful services rendered, and at the same time not be considered as an hireling. Address Mrs. P., at this office.

DRESSMAKER—WHO IS REALLY COMPETENT in all its branches and of long experience, wants to get employment, prefers by the week or month; can give superior City reference. Apply at No. 407 8th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., in the dry-goods store.

A GIRL OF GOOD CHARACTER, SIXTEEN years of age, would mind children, or assist in work. Call at No. 108 10th-st., or No. 228 Grove-st., (in the rear,) Jersey City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—THE FOLLOWING TEACHERS IN this State: A gentleman to give lessons in military tactics, a lady to give lessons in French and music, a native of France preferred, and a lady to give lessons on the piano and singing. Apply at the American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.
E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

$11,000 CASH MY AGENTS HAVE cleared since July 3d, as the cash book shows. Ten more agents wanted; steady employment; glorious pay. Address (stamp inclosed) GENERAL AGENT, Burlington, Vt.

SINGER WANTED.—A LADY WITH A GOOD Soprano voice for a choir in a Presbyterian Church in the upper part of the City. Services wanted for one rehearsal in the week and two services on the Sabbath. Salary, $100. Address Box No. 1,478 Post-Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ONE THAT UNderstands the vegetable gardening, and also the care of a horse; a good man may call at pier No. 2, North River.
S. O. TAYLOR.

300—AGENTS WANTED—IN A HIGHLY REspectable business. No risk. Full particulars with a sample of the article will be sent on receipt of four stamps. Address P. B. OLIVERE, New-York.

TEACHERS.

TUTOR OR TEACHER—WANTED AN ENgagement in a family or school, in this City or vicinity, a few hours daily, by a graduate of an eminent European University; can teach all the departments of a finished English education, Ancient and Modern Languages, Belles Lettres and Mathematics; references to gentlemen in this City. Address J. A. S., No. 155 Crosby-st., or this office.

WANTED—A FEMALE CAPABLE OF TEACHing French and English, for a select school in this City. Wages liberal. A book-keeper for a machine shop. Two porters for a store. Places procured for salesmen, conductors, clerks, baggagemen, bar-keepers, coachmen, boys for trades, housekeepers and stewardesses. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF MATHEmatics and Classics, who speaks and writes French and Spanish fluently and correctly, would offer his services two or three hours, morning or evening. Partial board, with a comfortable room, would be accepted as payment. Address PROGRESS, *Daily Times*.

WANTED.—A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, teaches Music, Latin, and the various branches of English, and at present residing in this City, desires a reengagement as resident governess. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 842 Post-Office.

A LADY, RESIDING IN CONNECTICUT, wishes to take a class of five or six little boys, from six to eight, to instruct in French, and music, if desired. Terms, by applying at the office of the *Times*.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A young man who has been engaged in teaching for the last nine years, either at the North, South, or West. Address ELBRO ARMS, Laconia, N. H.

WANTED—IN A SELECT SEMINARY NEAR the City, a lady as resident teacher of French and Drawing. Cards of address at No. 645½ Broadway.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF THE FRENCH language, at the Commercial Institute, No. 111 2d-st. None need apply but those who, in reality, are teachers.

BOARDING.

BOARDING AND AN ELEGANT SUITE OF furnished rooms on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets adjoining for a small family; a parlor and bedroom on the second or third floor for a gentleman and his wife; at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN may obtain pleasant rooms with board, at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Pleasant rooms with partial board for gentlemen, in a respectable private family. One double room for two on moderate terms. Location desirable, and convenient to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Call at No. 29 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—No. 105 PINEAPple-st.; one large room on second floor, with two large pantries attached. Also to let, a suite of rooms on third floor, near Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Reference exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can be accommodated with a very desirable room, with gas, and partial board, by applying at No. 266 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Newly and neatly furnished apartments for a lady and gentleman; also one single room. In a quiet family. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—WITHOUT board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; location pleasant, in 14th-st.; gas, bath, &c. Address M. M. C., *Times* Office.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR AN EXPERIenced English woman as cook; is competent to take entire charge of the kitchen department in any gentleman's family; is also an excellent washer and ironer, if required. Also, a respectable, honest and temperate colored woman, in the same capacity. An efficient, trustworthy Scotch woman, as first-class seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; cuts and fits perfectly ladies' or children's dresses, and does all kinds of fine family sewing. A young Protestant woman, as good, thorough plain cook or general servant; is a superior washer and ironer, and baker; and a very efficient, respectable young French woman, as children's nurse and seamstress; is capable of instructing young children, and is of a kind disposition. The above servants, whose references are from the first families in Brooklyn, may be seen till engaged at MANNING'S Agency, 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Cooks, chambermaids, waiting-maids, nurses, seamstresses and laundresses, are wanted immediately for first rate situations. Good recommendations required. Also, men and boys wanted. Apply No. 14 Sixth-avenue, or No. 142 Bowery.
C. MASON.

THERE ARE SOME VERY GOOD SERVANTS [illegible] at the old Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

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ITS INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR LIFE.
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THE HILLS OF THE SHATEMUC, by the author of "Wide, wide World," for sale at $1 25, Gift included.
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REV. DR. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON'S SERMON.
DOES CHRISTIANITY SANCTION SLAVERY?

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Just received and for sale at the publisher's price, by
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Of 1½ and 2 inches diameter.

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NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1856. }

To the Warner Foundry Machine Company of Hunter's Point, L. I.

GENTLEMEN: I have tested with hydraulic pressure the Cast-iron Screw-jointed Pipes manufactured at your Foundry. They stood a pressure of 1,300, 2,100, and 2,150 pounds per square inch. This is very much more pressure than will be required for ordinary steam-heating or steam connections, or for any purpose where water-pipes are used.

I would also say, that for conveying water or gas under ground, Cast-iron Pipes are preferable to Wrought, as they are not so liable to corrode in the same period of use.
Yours respectfully, THOS. DAVISON.

For sale at the Warner Foundry Co.'s Warehouse, No. 242 Water-st., New-York, by CHAS. J. SHEPARD.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY OF BELGIUM AND FRANCE.

The subscribers, Agents of this Company, are prepared to supply dealers with their various products, on liberal terms, viz.:

ZINC WHITE PAINT, more brilliant in color and more durable than lead.

SHEATHING ZINC AND NAILS, for sheathing vessels.

SHEET ZINC, of extra size and thickness, for manufacturers' purposes.

ROOFING ZINC, of various descriptions.

Contracts made for the roofing of stores and large buildings under the superintendence of experienced Paris roofers, and guaranteed for five years or longer.
STRONG & SMITH, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York.

METALS, HARDWARE, MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS, &c.—

Block Tin,	Old Copper,	Old Lead,	Spelter,
Antimony,	Ingot Copper,	Pig Lead,	Solder,
Babbitt,	Brazier's Copper,	Sheet Lead,	Pig Iron.

ALSO,

Cut Nails,	Pump Chain,	Axes,	Files,
Wrought Nails,	Wagon Axles,	Shovels,	Vises,
Rivets, Bolts,	Blasting Fuse,	Crow Bars,	Anvils,
Nuts, Washers,	Horse Shoes,	Picks,	Bellows.

ALSO,

Engine Oil,	Cast Steel,	Fink's Crucibles,
Lard Oils,	German Steel,	Hardware Paper,
Whale Oils,	Iron Wire,	Manila Paper,
London Emery,	Brass and Copper do.,	Bellows Pipes,
Refined Borax,	Sheet Brass,	Bellows Nails.

For sale at low rates by
DELAPIERRE & LOCKWOOD, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st.

WIRE ROPE FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS.

ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS.

ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York. Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE, SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—A constant supply on hand and for sale. Present prices are as follows:
Sheet Lead, 6¾c.
Lead Pipe, 6¾c.
Drop Shot, 6¾c.
Buck Shot, 7¼c.
Bar Lead, 6¾c.
A discount will be made to regular dealers. All the above articles are of superior quality.
For sale by McCullough's Shot and Lead Company, No. 150 Front-st. J. McCULLOUGH, President.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—NINE VERtical tubular Boilers, with appurtenances complete, from 15 inches diameter, having 32 4-feet tubes, to 32 inches diameter, having 61 6-feet tubes; well adapted for heating buildings; very cheap. CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, N. York.

BOILER FOR SALE.—ONE LOCOMOTIVE Flue Boiler, 25-horse power, but little used, to be sold low. Apply to CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, No. 36 Vesey-st., or at East 33d-st., corner 1st-av.

WOOD SCREWS AND SCREW BOLTS—All sizes, suitable for machinery, ships and buildings, are kept on hand, and made by R. S. PLACE, Shipsmith, No. 253 South-st. and No. 490 Water-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of GENIN & LOCKWOOD, is this day dissolved. SIDNEY C. GENIN retires from business.
SIDNEY C. GENIN,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
ALFRED LOCKWOOD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will continue the business of Stock and Exchange Brokers, under the firm of LOCKWOOD & CO.
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
ALFRED LOCKWOOD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ODELL & FARNUM have this day associated with themselves JOHN M. BRUCE, Jr., and will continue the business of buying, selling and negotiating mercantile paper and bills of exchange at No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st., New-York, under the firm of BRUCE, ODELL & FARNUM.
J. M. BRUCE, Jr.,
W. A. ODELL,
Oct. 1, 1856. D. M. FARNUM.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of the commission stock business, under the firm of VOORHEES & KIRKLAND, at No. 2 Exchange-place.
WM. D. VOORHEES,
EDWARD KIRKLAND.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF EASTERN Star Lodge, No. 227 F. and A. M. are requested to be punctual in their attendance THIS (Wednesday) EVENING at the usual hour, as business of importance will be brought up for their consideration. By order of
SAMUEL D. WILSON, W. M.
JOHN HANNA, Sec.

THE CORNER STONE OF THE ENGLISH Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, in 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 6th inst., at 2½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. G. LODGE OF SOUTHern New-York will hold its Quarterly session in the room, O. F. Hall, corner of Grand-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Gd. Secretary.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
NOS. 174 AND 176 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of Printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, at the lowest rates.

HANDSOME WHISKERS AND CHARMING Moustaches, are coveted by men and admired by the ladies. By using GRAHAM'S ONGUENT, the Beard will be forced to grow strong and thick in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Give it a trial. $1 per bottle. Sent to any part of the country.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 309½ Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

[illegible] ... to customers. ...
Also [illegible],
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
CHENILLE,
STRAW AND VELVET ORNAMENTS,
&c., &c., &c.
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st.
Corner William-st., New-York.

RICH BLACK SILK ROBES,
with
BAYADERE, FACONNE, CANNELE and VELVET FLOUNCES.
Two cases, received by the *Asia*, will be opened to-day, (Wednesday,) Nov. 5. A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

DOMESTIC AND FANCY DRY GOODS.
ISAAC HADDOCK,
No. 263 Grand-st., middle of block, between Chrystie and Forsyth sts., (formerly of No. 309 Grand-st., corner of Allen,) wishes to call the attention of his regular customers and the public in general, to his stock of
DRY GOODS,
which he has facilities for selling as cheap as any store in the City. His stock comprises almost all descriptions of DOMESTIC and FANCY DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DAMASKS, CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, MERINOES and PARAMATTAS, SHAWLS, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, LACES, SMALL WARES, &c., &c., all of which will be sold low for cash; and being bought for cash, will be found as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any store in the City. Remember, No. 263 Grand-st., middle of the block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO.,
NOS. 51 AND 53 MAIDEN-LANE, N. Y.,
Offer at WHOLESALE or RETAIL a very desirable assortment of
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON'S BAY MARTEN, MINK, STONE MARTEN and FITCH, manufactured in the latest (most fashionable) styles
EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S!
An elegant assortment of
VERY RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
From $1 50 to $5 per yard.
Also,
FASHIONABLE PLAID AND STRIPED SILKS,
From 5s. to 8s. per yard,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S
Choice Fall styles of
RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
Also, an extensive assortment of
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Including Chemisettes, Collars, Sleeves, Bands, &c., &c.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

EMBROIDERED SETS
INSERTED AND TRIMMED
WITH VALENCIENNES LACE.
Two cases, just opened, from $10 to $15, worth from $14 to $20, at
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway,
3 doors below Broome-st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S
A full assortment of
ELEGANT CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND TALMAS,
expressly for retail—manufactured of
PLAIN AND FANCY CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S
A choice stock of
LACE CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Chintz, Moreens, Damasks, Tassels, Bands, &c., &c.
Also,
WINDOW SHADES AND GILT CORNICES,
in great variety,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES!
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.

MOUS. DE LAINE! MOUS. DE LAINE!!
Printed Mous. de Laine, a fine assortment at 4s. per yard, will be opened on Monday, Nov. 3.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., near Broadway.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S
Latest Fall and Winter styles of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS,
and Taylors' Trimmings of every kind,
RETAILED AT JOBBERS' PRICES!
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

A NEW LOT OF EMBROIDERIES
Will be opened on Monday the 3d inst. to which we invite the attention of customers; also, crape collars very rich, mourning collars, infants caps, edgings, insertions, bands, &c., at a small advance.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
In new and novel designs, received by the steamer *Atlantic*, will be opened on Monday, Nov. 3.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., near Broadway.

POINT LACE SETS,
COLLARS AND
THE LACE BY THE YARD.
Just opened at
JAMES CROPSEY'S, No. 481 Broadway,
3 doors below Broome-st.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S
Every description of
FASHIONABLE FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
including
Broche, Stella, Cassimere and Plaid Wool Shawls,
REMARKABLY CHEAP.
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

THE LARGEST CUSTOM
Establishment
In the United States.
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Of No. 12 Park-place,
Tailors and Importers.
Receive per steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress.

GENTS'
PATENT ENAMELED COLLARS,
The most beautiful and economical article ever invented. Cost less than paid for washing linen collars, and can be worn longer without soiling. For sale at all Furnishing Stores, and wholesale only by the manufacturers,
E. H. VALENTINE & CO.,
No. 408 Broadway, New-York.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION,
At $22 and $25,
AT
JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 481 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will make large additions to their stock on Monday, Nov. 3.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now on exhibition their Fall assortment of garments.
Canal-st., near Broadway.

FURS—LANDRY'S FURS.
None to surpass them this season.
Orders carefully executed. No. 603 Broadway.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!—DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD, Wholesale Skirt Manufacturers, No. 343 Broadway, New-York. The most extensive skirt manufactory in the country, employing 300 hands and using 150 sewing machines, making over 70 different styles of ladies and children's skirts of every grade, from the lowest priced corded to the finest hair cloth and crenoline.

DAMAGED BLANKETS, FLANNELS, MUSlins, linens, table cloths, broadcloths, satinets, cassimeres, alpacas, cashmeres, &c., for sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO. SOlicit the attention of ladies to their millinery rooms, No. 7 Bond-st., where may be seen, at all times, a rich and complete assortment of hats, caps, and head-dresses. Especial exhibition of the latest styles on Thursday of every week during the season. Mourning goods on hand and made to order.

SECOND WINTER OPENING.—Mrs. CLARKSON solicits the ladies of New-York and vicinity to inspect her stock of Paris Winter Millinery of the latest styles, comprising hats, head-dresses, &c. Also, a variety of Misses' hats. No. 784 Broadway, cor. of 10th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE MADE BY E. L. DAYTON, payable to the order of J. H. DOTY, and indorsed, dated Sept. 26, 60 days, for $100; also a note made and indorsed by GEO. Y. GILBERT, for $405 50, and due Nov. 18, at Bank. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. Any one returning the same, with four other notes lost at same time, drawn payable to the order of the undersigned, not indorsed, will be suitably rewarded.
P. S. STEELE, No. 20 Cortlandt-st.

$25 REWARD.—LEFT IN THE WATER-closet, on Sunday morning, Nov. 2, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, a Gold Hunting-Case Watch, No. 13,509, and made expressly for S. R. Warrington & Co., Philadelphia. The finder, by leaving it at the office of the St. Nicholas, will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.
THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, RAILING and Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of cast and wrought-iron work for buildings. A greater variety of patterns for iron railing than any other establishment in New-York, and the largest manufactory of iron furniture in the United States. SANFORD & TABB,
No. 51 Greene-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION,
By R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE, OFFICE DESKS, chairs, plain tables, stoves and pipes, matting, oil-cloth, &c., now on storage, and for sale low if applied for immediately, at No. 300 Broadway, third story.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—At H. F. FARRINGTON'S Manufactory Warerooms, Nos. 49 and 51 Wooster-st., between Grand and Broome.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, [illegible] Canal-st.

[illegible]

[illegible] ... will commence on Monday, [illegible] ... boarding pupils [illegible] ... Application may be made to Mrs. L. [illegible], or by letter at the above address.

MUSIC—J. M. HAGER'S ADULT CLASS IN MUSIC will commence on Thursday evening, Nov. 6, at 7½ o'clock, in the lecture room of Church of the Pilgrims, corner of Henry and Remsen sts. The first part of each evening through the whole course will be devoted to elementary instruction, and the last, to the practice of various styles of music, including masses, glees, &c. Term five months; tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, $5. Single tickets $3, to be obtained at the room.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —A select classical and commercial boarding school for boys. The next session will commence Wednesday, Nov. 5. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., may be obtained of Messrs. LYON & RAYMOND, No. 20 Beekman-st., of JAS. E. WYLACK, No. 2 Cortlandt-st., CHAPMAN & SMITH, No. 346 Broadway, and HATTON & Co., No. 510 Broadway, or by addressing D. S. ROWE, Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 809 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited, and the education imparted is thorough. The discipline is mild, but decided. The School is under the sole charge of the subscriber, except in the French Department. A few vacancies yet remain. For particulars, inquire as above, No. 809 Broadway, second floor.
E. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

SCHOOL CIRCULARS AND EVERY NECESSARY information can be obtained gratuitously, at the United States and British North American School Institute, No. 510 Broadway. Families and Schools supplied with teachers of music, languages, and the various branches of education, (resident or daily.) Teachers wishing engagements are invited to call on or address
GEORGE A. HATTON.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 573 Broadway, corner of 13th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 156 2d-av.
GEO. C. ANTHON.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOY'S, (formerly D. P. Bacon's,) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 292 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.

NOTICE.—A CLASS WILL BE FORMED FOR Instruction in Vocal Music, by Prof. BEALE, at the Church corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, to be continued every Thursday evening thereafter. Those who would like instruction in Vocal Music are invited to join the class.

A LADY WILL ATTEND TO THE EDUCAtion of four pupils, at her home, in a pleasant New-England village. She will make their happiness and improvement her whole care. Information furnished personally, or by reference, by addressing B, Box No. 44, South Woodstock, Ct.

MISS SEAMAN EDUCATES A LIMITED number of pupils in music, drawing in every style, French, writing and arithmetic and English branches $3 per week. A few young ladies boarded with tuition, $6 per week. Each branch taught separately, $1 per week. Good references. Apply, morning, at No. 63 West 18th-st.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies will reopen on Monday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway, or of Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, Danbury, Conn. Mrs. W. can be seen from 3 till 5 o'clock at Johnson's Hotel, No. 8 Warren-st., till Saturday.

$5.—A BEAUTIFUL HANDWRITING GUARanteed to all, old and young, in 10 lessons. Terms reduced, on and after Nov. 4, from $10 to $5. Separate parlors for private instruction. Double-Entry Book-keeping, $15. Apply this week, at the Academy, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

PROTESTANT FAMILY EDUCATION IN PARIS.—A Protestant school for boys has been opened at No. 5 Rue Balzac, (Champs Elysées,) Paris, by Prof. FEZANDIE, late of the Protestant College, Bordeaux. References: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, Henry M. Field, Marcus Spring.

$2—LADIES' WRITING-CLASSES—INcluding stationery. Bookkeeping for gentlemen, $10, time unlimited; Algebra, Arithmetic, Reading, &c. Prices reduced at Mr. PAINE'S, No. 63 Bowery, New-York, and No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Open day and evening.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY School for boys at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of D. Berrien, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., C. H. Close, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—ON THE EAST River, opposite 61st-st., will resume Nov. 1. Applicants for admission can conveniently call on Mrs. WM. JONES, by crossing to Greenpoint at 10th-st., whence are hourly stages. Circulars are left with Mr. BROWN, No. 645 Broadway.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LAdies, at Cedar Glen, Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y. Miss FOSTER, Principal, will reopen Nov. 3. Reference—DANIEL APPLETON, No. 346 Broadway, and C. SHEPARD, No. 152 Fulton-st.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. —PAUL DYRSEN continues to give instruction in his native language in schools or privately, at his pupils' and his own residence, 776 Greenwich-st. Applications received at F. W. CHRISTERN'S bookstore, 763 Broadway.

SELECT CLASSICAL FRENCH AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL—Preparatory to the Freshman Class of Columbia College—under the charge of Prof. DRISLER and WM. H. WILSON. For terms, &c., inquire of H. DRISLER, No. 121 West 22d-st.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—Embracing a Primary Commercial and Classical Department, is now in full and successful operation, under the supervision of the Faculty of the University.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE WINTER TERM OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 5th inst. A few vacancies are yet to be filled.
CHARLES BARTLETT.

THE MISSES ROHE RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 130 West 34th st., was reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 42 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

$112 PER ANNUM.—HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—Three miles from Hudson, at Claverack, N. Y. G. H. GARDNER, Asst. Principal.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL—NO. 77 EAST 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 11.

$100 PER ANNUM.—FORT PLAIN SEMINAry, two hours' ride from Albany. Term opens Nov. 4. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., two doors from 5th-av.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NO. 81 EAST 16th-st., under the instruction of J. H. TYNG.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-RATE CALECHE, WITH glass front, made by LAWRENCE. Can be used in Summer or Winter. Also a set of double harness in good order. Apply at ELDERD'S livery stable, Nos. 4 and 6 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF SPENDID BLACK horses. The only reason for selling is that one of them runs away every chance he gets. Price low. For further particulars inquire at No. 48 Marion-st., of WILLIAM S. ROBERT, or MORRIS DECAMP, No. 146 Spring-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BAY COACH HORSE, SEVEN years old, sound and kind in harness, a good saddle horse, (sold for the want of use.) Can be seen from 7 to 12 o'clock, or from 4 to 6 o'clock, at No. 5 West 18th-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

NO CORONER'S INQUEST WILL EVER be the consequence of introducing LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of bed-bugs, roaches, &c., into any house. It is as harmless as flour. The price has been reduced one-half, wholesale and retail. The flask, formerly half a dollar, is now sold at 25 cents. For your life's sake, have nothing to do with poisonous imitations. "There is death in the pot." Go to LYON'S Establishment, No. 424 Broadway, or to one of his agents.

EDITOR OF THE TIMES—SIR: SOME OF THE employees in J. H. Prentice & Co.'s Hat Manufactory turned out on Saturday last, Nov. 1, 1856, on a target excursion to Weehawken. They numbered some two hundred and twenty, and although they were organized and drilled in three days, yet they far surpassed in appearance, as well as in numbers, any parade of the kind in the City this season.

They were commanded by Capt. H. B. Stone, an officer of the Mexican war, assisted by Lieut. T. Reynolds, also of Mexican repute, and a number of other efficient officers.

The parade reflected great credit upon the proprietors of the establishment, who have exerted themselves to the utmost to secure to those in their employ the comforts and moral amusements of life.

The ladies of the factory presented to the Company two beautiful wreaths valued at thirty dollars. J. H. Prentice & Co., $150 for expenses and one hundred dollars in gold pieces for prizes to be contended for at the target.

The following prizes were presented by different individuals:

Silver Tea Set—By the Ladies of the Factory	$[illegible]
Silver Pitcher and Goblet—S. R. Hawley and S. B. Lawrence	20
Silver Mug—Mr. P. Campbell	10
Silver Pitcher—By the Ladies of the Factory	15
Gold Locket—By Felix Campbell, Esq.	15
Silver Mug—By Mr. David Green	10
Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon—Mr. Sydney Smith	[illegible]
Silver Mug—By the Ladies of the Factory	[illegible]
Silver Card Basket—Ladies of Factory	[illegible]
Silk Velvet Vest—By Hawley & Barraclough, No. 169 Fulton-st., New-York	10
Book—By Alderman Miller	[illegible]
William Bras, in Gold	[illegible]
J. K. Oakly, Esq., in Gold	[illegible]
Box Cigars—L. H. Foster	[illegible]
[illegible] Groves, in Gold	[illegible]
[illegible] Hanson, in Gold	[illegible]
Walsh Shipman, in Gold	[illegible]

Other prizes were presented and the [illegible] pieces not handed in.

Great credit is due the Company for the [illegible] conduct during the day. And the Captain [illegible] ability in managing the company.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]
MONDAY, NOV. 3, AT [illegible]
[illegible]
Mme. CORA DE WILHORST. Sig. MORELLI.
ADMISSION [illegible]
[illegible]
THE SALE OF RESERVED SEATS
will commence on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at [illegible]
Up-Town Office [illegible] Broadway, No. [illegible] Broadway.
Down-Town Office [illegible]
The ticket offices will be open daily from 9 A. M. till [illegible] P. M. Admission tickets (without reserved seats, $1 each) will be sold at the door only.

CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.

Artists of renown who visit this country are actuated by two motives: the desire to accumulate money, and the ambition to extend the dominion of their art. The majority—who aim at the first object, take up a building, where thousands may easily assemble; the minority are content with the fame which appreciation can alone bestow. It is not indifferent to any one which side he belongs to the latter class. He desires [illegible] pecuniary success, but an art-appreciation [illegible]. To obtain this, he has cheerfully [illegible] tages of a large hall, and is [illegible] room of limited capacity [illegible] which the [illegible] tints, and the broad [illegible] ality to piano-forte playing, may be enjoyed with the ease and comfort of a home circle. In this way [illegible] some hopes to contribute—however [illegible] share towards the development of music [illegible] ter arts, and not merely to display his [illegible] former.

From the same motive the prices of admission have been fixed at a moderate standard—certainly [illegible] ate to afford him that just encouragement [illegible] titled, since the highest average of receipts [illegible] taining only about 800 seats, with standing room for [illegible] persons more, after deducting the usual [illegible] and the proportionately large expenses, will [illegible] smaller share of profits than has been [illegible] by artists holding an inferior position in the musical world to that universally conceded to Mr. THALBERG.

NOTICE.

The management, being determined to act with the greatest impartiality in the distribution of tickets, and desirous of saving unnecessary trouble, takes this opportunity of informing the public that the day and hour of commencement of the sale of tickets for each and every Concert will be announced two days previously, and no orders can possibly be received for seats in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6¾. To commence 7½.
TICKETS.............50 Cents.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 5, 1856.
ANOTHER GREAT BILL BY
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
MLLE. ROBERT, THE BALLET COMPANY.
Two comic pieces.
THE COOPERS.
Sawney Bey.......François | Tattery Hanger...... [illegible]
FLORA AND ZEPHYR.
Zephyr.........Mlle. Robert | Flora.........Mme. [illegible]
BLANCHE; OR, THE RIVAL FAIRIES.
Brac.. [illegible]
The Wonderful Ravels every evening.
Thursday—The Wonderful Ravels, Mlle. Robert, BLANCHE, and other entertainments.
Friday—Benefit of Messrs. Paul Brilliant, Emile Magin and Andrucho Lehman. The Wonderful Ravels, Mlle. Robert and the entire company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7.
Engagement of
MR. WALLACK.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5.
First night this season of Shakspeare's exquisite pastoral play,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Jaques.........Mr. Wallack | Adam..............Mr. [illegible]
Orlando.........Mr. Lester | Touchstone.......Mr. [illegible]
Rosalind..Mrs. Hoey
Mr. Dyott, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Leo, Mr. [illegible], Mr. G. Holland, Mrs. Sefton, &c., &c., also in the cast.
New scenery.
Beautiful costumes.
And all the [illegible]
With
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.
To-morrow—First night of Sheridan Knowles' tragedy of
THE WIFE.
St. Pierre.........Mr. Wallack | Leonardo.........Mr. Lester
Antonio.........Mr. Dyott | Marianna.........Mrs. Hoey

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway.
Immense success of
DRED, OR THE DISMAL SWAMP.
It will be repeated all this week, with new Songs, Dances, Choruses, &c., &c., also New Scenes, Tableaux, Machinery, &c., &c.
G. Swaine Buckley in the great character of..........Tiff
R. Bishop Buckley.........as.........The Preacher Tom
Little Hilbert.........as.........The Squadron Priestess
Mr. Percival, and the rest of the talented troupe, in prominent characters.
Preceding which
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Orchestra Seats 50 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
THE VOICE OF THE PUBLIC
has stamped the new original play of
SELF
with a brilliant and decided success. It has been played every night to crowded houses and received with great applause. It will, therefore, be repeated THIS EVENING (Wednesday) with the laughable sketches of
WHO DO YOU VOTE FOR?
Mr. Burton in two characters.
Mrs. E. Davenport, Mrs. C. Howard, Miss Polly Marshall, Mrs. A. Parker, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. T. Placide, &c.
A new farce is in rehearsal and a new 5 act comedy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $600, including light.

BALL SEASON.
The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $[illegible], including all the privileges of the bars, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and flooring. Apply to N. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. 8 South-st.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LAST WEEK OF "DRED!" LAST WEEK OF GEN. TOM THUMB AS "TOM-TIT" AS HE DEPARTS FOR EUROPE. APPLAUSE SURPASSING ALL PRECEDENT! DRED is performed EVERY EVENING at 7, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M. OTHER AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock—GEN. TOM THUMB in his unique entertainments, besides Songs, Dances, New Farces, &c. The GREAT SNAKES are now in their NEW DEN. The HAPPY FAMILY, DWARF LADY, &c., all to be seen. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATRE.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Boxes, 25 cents; Pit and Gallery, 12½ cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Nov. 5, will be presented, third time, an entirely new romantic melo-drama, written by Mr. Brougham, entitled the
RED MASK, OR THE WOLF OF BOHEMIA.
Kasper..........................Mr. J. K. McDonough.
To conclude with
LIFE IN NEW-YORK.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS MAGNIFICENT building is now open to visitors, and contains many new and valuable articles, together with Machinery, Paintings and Statuary. Carew's celebrated representation of "The Descent of Christ from the Cross," is alone worth the charge for admission.

VAN OECKLEN'S AUTOMATON CLARionet Players, on exhibition during this week at Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

DR. ABBOTT'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—The most popular, attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, and the acknowledged resort of persons of literary taste and refinement, is now open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission, 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
No. 125 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.
New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., may be had at either of the Academies. The usual soirées will be given.

Mr. DODWORTH would take occasion to assure his patrons that no exertion will be omitted that will be of advantage to his pupils, or in any way maintain the quality ing reputation now possessed by his Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES.—No. 56 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 125 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Days in New-York, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Brooklyn, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 3½ P. M. Gentlemen's Class, Mondays and Thursdays, at 7½ P. M. Brooklyn, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3½ P. M. Schools and Private Classes attended in both cities. Soirées given as usual.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
THIS COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY OF MONEY PAID INTO COURT, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
BY ORDER OF ANY COURT [illegible]
(including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent.
From individuals or corporations [illegible] months, or to be paid [illegible]
For a less period [illegible]

Joseph Lawrence, [illegible]
Edwin D. Morgan, [illegible]
Erastus Corning, [illegible]
James Suydam, [illegible]
Shepherd Knapp, [illegible]
William Tucker, [illegible]
Royal Phelps, [illegible]
John J. Cisco, [illegible]
Jacob Harvey, [illegible]
James S. [illegible]

[illegible]

LETTER NO. 2.

[illegible]

MY DEAR MATHEW: It gives me pleasure to [illegible]

[illegible]

Now, I do not know, I am not a manufacturer, and as my interests, as well as my sympathies, are with the wool-grower and general farmer, I trust you will read patiently what I am going to write you on this very important subject.

But, in the first place, let me caution you against falling into the common error of supposing you stand on a point antagonistic to the manufacturer—that your interests are entirely at variance. Nothing could be farther from the truth. On the contrary, your interests are identical and indivisible. When they flourish, your granaries are filled. When they languish, [illegible]. They are your best friends and you, at least, could do little without them. You may well know that New-England has come to be a consuming portion of our population, instead of a producing one, so far as the products of the soil are concerned. And should her manufactories be shut up, and her labor turned again to the soil, how long would your flour, beef and pork maintain their present prices? I beg you, my dear MATHEW, to look at this matter as it is, and do not take it for granted that because a man is your best customer he, therefore, wants to ruin you!

It is very true, as you say, that, for a successful prosecution of wool-growing, you must have a regular and steady market. The want of it has been the bane of the business in past years. But, MATHEW, how are you going to get it? who do you expect to get it from? From the manufacturer, the consumer, of course. The speculator may buy from you, but he will not do so unless the manufacturer will buy from him! Now, does it not follow that, unless the manufacturer can have a regular and steady demand for his cloth, it will be, in the long run, impossible for him to give you a regular and straightforward price for your wools?

You are not to imagine that men engage in manufacturing as a matter of speculation; to buy a mill to-day and sell it to-morrow, as you do a yoke of oxen [illegible] The manufacturer must go into it, if at all, for a life-time—it is a business, when once established, for generations. He is therefore, and from the nature of the case must be, content with a small per centage of reward for his labor, in proportion to the amount of business he does. And he is perfectly willing to pay you any price you please to ask for your products, if he can turn it over again at a fair increase. You will see, therefore, that your only safety is in putting the manufacturer in such a position for the selling of his production, that he can safely be your customer, year after year, at fair and remunerating prices to you. There is no antagonism in the case. [illegible] and the great and vital question before the farming interest of this country to-day, is, whether the general manufacturers of the country shall be fostered and sustained, not for their interests only, mind you, but for yours—or be allowed to go on languishing in uncertainty. I know it is hard to convince some of you that it is only by letting you hear the jingling of the dollars in your pocket, as the natural result of a measure, that you will at last be convinced of its fruitfulness. But, thank fortune, there is now and then one among you who is alive to his own interests and the true interests of his country. I sent you, some time since, the letter of your old neighbor, Consul JARVIS, on this subject, which I hope you have read. He shows you the state of feeling in regard to manufacturers in England in days gone by. It has been in a measure paralleled here. There was a thorough and preposterous hatred, apparently, of encouraging anything like successful manufactures. As early as the reign of EDWARD VI. a statute was enacted discouraging the importation of machinery, and so strongly did this false policy pervade the public mind in that country, that it was not until the year 1807 that the law was repealed. About that time her manufacturing interests began to revive, and she began to realize that she had been spending immense sums of money annually for the enrichment of the farmers and artisans of Flanders, and the shipowners of Brabant. But, even then, there was no satisfactory encouragement until the repeal of the duty on foreign wool. It needed just that measure to give impulse to the throbbing hearts of her artisans in wool; and ever since she has been, and so long as we continue to copy her mistakes instead of profiting by her experience, she will continue to be, the great woolen manufacturing nation of the world.

In my next I will endeavor to show you something of the bearing of the high-tariff system on the pockets of the wool-growers. Yours, H. C. L.

SECOND LETTER.

HOOSICK, N. Y., Sept., 1856.

We raise in this country, as you very well know, from fifty to fifty-three million pounds of wool, which, valued at, say 40 cents, would amount to $20,800,000. So far as I can judge, our production has not materially increased during the past ten years, and that for reasons which I hope to make plain to you by and by. Meantime we are importing over twenty million pounds of wool, and from $24,000,000 to $32,000,000 worth of woolen goods, annually. It is proper to suppose that this amount of wool and manufactured goods is needed in this country, or they would not come. "Supply and demand" takes care of that. So that your tariff restriction *keeps out no wool*. We need the cloth to wear, and, if we do not make it ourselves, it will come from abroad. But have you any conception what you are importing in that thirty-two million dollars worth of goods *besides the bare wool*? Let me show you a little what it is—and, I beg you to believe, I speak from reliable data. Taking the woolen trade generally, fine and coarse, there are employed, for every million of dollars annually produced, nine hundred hands, at a cost per annum of two hundred and sixteen (216) thousand dollars! Of this amount I am persuaded that some sixteen thousand dollars are laid by, in Savings Banks and on bonds and mortgages by the operatives "against a rainy day." The two hundred thousand dollars are spent—spent *in this country*—for the necessaries and luxuries of life. And of this amount full one-third goes directly into the pockets of you farmers for flour, beef, pork and vegetables—the balance goes for rent, wearing apparel, fuel, &c., &c., to other operatives and mechanics; who are also, in their turn, consumers of your products to a vast amount; so vast indeed that any calculation must be wide of the exact sum. I am assured, however, by gentlemen who have attempted such estimates, that the amount expended by those collaterally interested in the manufactures of the country, and dependent upon them, is more than five times that spent by those who are directly employed in the establishments themselves.

But to say nothing of these last, the amount spent by the operatives themselves would equal, on the $32,000,000 imported, the sum of $6,400,000. This is what you have imported besides the wool,—the raw material, which you might just as well have raised yourselves. You have by your "protective policy" on raw material, not only kept no foreign wool out, but you are absolutely importing with it, $6,400,000 in the shape of flour, beef, pork, vegetables, fuel, clothing, &c., &c., which are of necessity consumed by the manufacturers of the woolens abroad, and which would inevitably be purchased from you, would you, and such as you, permit a state of things whereby it would be made for your interest to produce all the raw material. You are supporting some 30,000 laborers abroad, to the manifest advantage of the farmers of England, France and Germany, who feed, clothe and warm them, and to your own proportionate loss! And you are importing also by the same means some 21,000 tons of coals which are consumed in the process of the manufacture, to say nothing of the further amount burned by those who are dependent on the operatives. A genuine "carrying of coals to Newcastle," as you will admit! Could you but realize the vast amount of coals which are imported in this way in the goods of all descriptions brought into this country, you would see how and why it is that the coal fields of your own and neighboring States are [illegible] brought into market. You prefer supporting the miners and laborers of England, forsooth, to adding, in this way, to the wealth of the State of your adoption, as well as to the prosperity of the whole [illegible]

[illegible] Our total of exports [illegible] from Great Britain, France and Germany, for the year ending July 1, 1856, was within a fraction of $32,000,000. I quote from the Report of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation of Congress. The exports of produce to the same countries, [illegible] leave out the rest of the world [illegible] such as are produced in the wool-growing States—for I am talking of what affects the grower of the wool—including beef, pork, tallow, hides, all the grains, flour, &c., &c., were for the same period $[illegible]. From this, to make the calculation a fair one, should be deducted such proportion as is consumed by those aside from the manufactured goods sent to this country; and also the amount of the same products imported from those countries into ours. But as neither of these can be got at with accuracy, call it the amount in full, and let us see how the account will stand. Now, then, if the import of $150,000,000 of manufactured goods causes an export demand for $[illegible] of the products of your farms, what is the proportion to be put to the credit of the $32,000,000 of woolens? Your son, who is fresh in his "rule of three," will reply, of course, $[illegible]. Now I have already told you that, for every million of dollars of woolens manufactured, about $200,000 was spent by the hands employed for the necessaries of life, together with such few luxuries as they can afford to indulge in. On the $24,000,000 imported this would amount to $4,800,000. That is to say, by importing your woolens you have caused a demand for $[illegible]—and you have in effect imported them immediately back again in the clothing, because, had you procured your goods to be made here, the home manufacturer would have taken the same amount from you, together with what would have been used by those who are collaterally dependent upon all manufacturing establishments, besides the additional advantage of your furnishing the raw material. Your argument, then, that you are profiting by the export of what you raise, so far as the WOOLEN TRADE is concerned, falls to the ground. The only point I can see in it is that you have imported in the goods just as much as you have exported in the raw! only had you kept them at home, and allowed our American manufacturers to have made all you wanted to wear, you would have sold your produce to them, instead of allowing your village merchant to consign it to a commission house in New-York, who sells it to the foreign dealer who ships it abroad, and between whom commissions, freights, and other charges are made, which might have gone into your pocket instead of theirs. And you need not be told that these charges amount to a very pretty figure. On the whole, MATHEW, there can be no doubt you have been the loser by the operation.

In my next I will endeavor to show you how your pocket would be benefited by free trade in wool.

Yours, H. C. L.

THIRD LETTER.

HOOSICK, N. Y., Sept., 1856.

To my surprise, the steamer, early in May, brought news of a material advance in the wool market of England. It was what none of us expected. We could scarcely account for it. We waited, with anxiety, to know the cause. Succeeding arrivals brought the intelligence that the Emperor of the French, with a far-seeing sagacity, had materially reduced the duty on the importation of wools into that Empire. What was the result? The manufacturers of France rushed, with one accord, to the great wool sales of England. The market felt the pressure of the unwonted demand, and rose in accordance. Sales were brisk. The end of the month's public auction showed prices which had scarcely ever been reached before. Then came, in June, a lull in the market—why? It was a mystery at first, but the circulars of prominent brokers explained; buyers were waiting for the next public sale in Germany, and held back a little, and little doubt was entertained that prices must rule high during the season. The result proved the sagacity of their judgment.

Now, what reason could LOUIS NAPOLEON have for *reducing the duty on Wool*, in France, which would not operate, with equal effect, in this country? He is sagacious enough to see, as the Parliament of England was, that the true interests of his country demanded a *home market for all the products of the soil*, and that nothing be sent out of his country until all the labor and skill had been spent on it, which possibly could be. He will export everything in its finished state, nothing "in the raw," if he can help it; well knowing that every dollar which is spent in labor, for perfecting the raw material into the finished production of art, is just so much turned into the national wealth of France. And he will, for that reason, encourage every measure for the prosperity of the manufactures of his Empire, which will not injure any other material interest.

Doubtless the shepherds of France objected; they saw ruin in the distance, just as you, my dear MATHEW, anticipate it now; just as the wool-growers of England did when the duty *was* repealed there. They moved heaven and earth against it. They could not be reconciled to it, until they actually saw and felt the extra sovereigns in their pockets, as the result of the measure. And now *you* cannot find a wool-grower in England who is in favor of the exploded tariff. He would laugh at your notions of the importance of duties on raw material. Why? He has learned *by experience*. You are still profiting by his theoretical mistakes. It is true that the *foreign* manufacturer will preach to you the same old sermon; and he will continue to do so just as long as he can import his raw material free, and furnish you with three-fifths of what you wear, when you could better and more cheaply do it yourself.

But you ask me what would be the effect of the total repeal of the duty on wool in this country? Permit me, Yankee like, to answer this question by asking another. If the entrance of the manufacturers of France, into the general wool market, advanced the price from 6 to 10 cents ℔ lb., what would be the result if the market were open in free competition, to all the manufacturers of the world? Could the effect be different from that which you told me, in your first letter, your interests demanded? Do you suppose it possible our manufacturers could, *en masse*, seek Continental markets, without advancing the prices there? and, if advanced there, would they not advance *pro rata* here? Certainly! our manufacturers are not stupid enough to pay more for wool abroad, than they can get it for at home! They are too shrewd for that. You may mistake, perhaps, in supposing that the wool grown in the United States forms any significant portion of the product of the world. It certainly does not; and it never will, so long as the growers of it persevere in their present suicidal policy; a policy which compels the manufacturer to push his production to the greatest possible extent, one year, and perhaps reduce it to its minimum the next. Let the world be open to his purchase of raw material, and he could then compete with the world in his production. He will not then be driven out of market because his English, French or German competitor can procure the wool cheaper than he can; nor will you be driven to raising mules, swine or cows because he cannot afford to buy your wool at a fair price. In competing with the world, he will have a straightforward, regular and equable market for his cloth, subject only to such minor variations as are the result of rates of interest and exchange, and the bountifulness of harvests; and, as a natural consequence, he can afford to give you a straightforward and equable price for your wool.

How has it worked in England? In 1802 the Protectionists, just as confident as you are now, that a high tariff was necessary on the raw material, laid a duty of over five shillings sterling per cwt. on wool. But, alas! the home growth did not increase! The growers, somehow, just like you, needed a steady and regular market. They thought the duty insufficient, and increased it. By 1819 it had risen to 56 shillings sterling per cwt.,—or nearly 12½ cents per pound,—and still they did not grow the wool! Protectionists began to doubt a little. Doubt led to inquiry. The injurious effects of the restrictions were so manifest that the policy was reversed. In 1824 the duty was reduced to one penny per pound on fine, and a half penny on coarse qualities. Four years after this, Parliament instituted an inquiry into the state of the wool-trade of the Kingdom, which ended in the entire repeal of the duty. The result was that, while the home growth increased (under the high tariff policy from 1800 to 1828) only from 92,500,000 pounds to 111,600,000,—or only about 20 per cent.—the increase under the FREE-TRADE system, of 1828 to 1850, was from 111,600,000 pounds to 275,000,000 pounds per annum, or over 150 per cent.! And that, too, with a slaughter of mutton varying from 7 to 15 million of sheep and lambs per year! And it was, and has continued to be a healthy increase, because it was based upon a demand from the manufacturers; who now, being able to compete with the manufacturers of other countries, for the material, could not be undersold by them in the fabric. And they have ever since gone on, "conquering and to conquer" in their business.

Now, is there any earthly reason why the same results should not follow the same policy here? We know that the high tariff on wool here has not caused an increase in the number of sheep during the past ten years. You, farmers, have not found it, in the long run, a profitable investment, because you could not depend upon it. It has been too high one year, and too low the next. Is not a FREE TRADE in wool, then—throwing it into a common stock with the world's market, so that it shall be sought in common by the world's manufacturers—the only possible way of giving it that steadiness which will make it a reliable and profitable crop? Speculators and dealers may, doubtless, be loud-mouthed in their exclamations against it; and for very good reasons. *They make their money out of these very fluctuations.* Their policy is to depress the market to buy, and then hold on, if they can, and control the market, until a scarcity compels the manufacturer to pay what they ask.

I answer your question then, what would be the result of admitting wool duty free, as follows:

1. It would immediately raise the price of wool in the foreign market.

2. The rise in the foreign market would prevent a fall in our own market.

3. Our manufactures would rapidly increase; and there would be such a demand for your wool, that the [illegible]

4. There would probably be a panic for 60 or 90 days among the timid, until the first importation was over, and the weight of imports were ascertained; during which speculators would buy all they could lay their hands on, from parties sufficiently frightened to sell very low; after which, the market would assume its proper level at the full average prices of the past two years. More experienced judges than I am say it would go higher than that.

5. You would accomplish the very object you so much desire—steadiness and regularity in the market, year by year; and you would find wool-growing not only a stable, but also a highly remunerative business.

There are other important branches of this subject on which I might write you at large; such as its bearing upon the coal and landed interests of your State, &c., &c.; but enough for the present.

Yours truly, H. C. L.

What shall be Done with the Mice?

The amount of injury done to fruit trees by mice during last Winter is almost incredible. All through the Summer, report after report has reached us of large flourishing orchards almost entirely destroyed by these wily depredators. There has been little noise and excitement on this subject, owing to the circumstance that the extent of the mischief has been but gradually developed. Even where the barking of the trees was above ground so as to be readily seen, most orchardists hoped to save many of their trees by applying various substances, and they have been loth to come to the conclusion that their favorite fruit trees, so long nursed with assiduous care, were really destroyed beyond recovery. But the progress of the Summer has proved that the fatal teeth of the depredators penetrated deeper than usual towards the life wood of the tree.

But the injury last Winter was in very many cases different from anything experienced in former years. Thousands of trees were gnawed below the surface of the ground, while heretofore the bark has only been eaten off above ground. Last week we called upon a friend who is noted as a fruit grower. For a dozen years or more he has been preparing large orchards, stocking them with the best kinds of fruits. One year ago he had over *one hundred and thirty acres* of choice trees, most of them just at the right age to yield remunerative crops, and he had looked for the product as a source of income for the rest of his life, now somewhat advanced. Last Winter the mice ruined nearly the whole of this finest single collection of trees in the country. The loss, not only to the proprietor himself but to the community, is irreparable. At least fifteen years would be required to rear other orchards to the same condition, and this will not now be attempted—at least not until some sure safeguard against another like destruction shall be discovered.

We have given an outline of one case, to us the more striking as it came under our own immediate observation. But there are thousands of other cases, individually less in importance than the above, but in the aggregate of very serious moment. We learn that the mice are now in the fields in great numbers, and that there is a prospect of extended ravages the coming Winter. The question now is,

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE MICE?

We have had remedies proposed by the dozen, but none of them will be effectual because they all refer only to the protection of the tree above ground, whereas much injury was done last Winter both to the main stock below the surface, and the roots. We were recently asked to examine a couple of sickly-looking trees to ascertain what was the matter with them. Observing mice holes at a little distance from the trunk, we dug away the earth around the roots, and found the tap root gnawed half away and entirely dead, while most of the side roots were also dead from the same cause. We doubt not that a large number of similar cases will be found elsewhere. Now tar, salt, lime, ashes, turpentine, assafoetida, &c., upon the trunk, removing the snow as fast as it falls, or packing it down solid, will none of them answer in such cases. Can any of our readers suggest anything that will? We solicit replies to this question at an early day, that, should any feasible plan be suggested, we may publish it in time to be available the present season.

WHY WERE THE MICE SO DESTRUCTIVE LAST WINTER?

This has been accounted for by the fact that there was an unusually large body of snow around the trees during several months. But this will not account for the abundance of mice, as these animals cannot [illegible] and breed in a snow-bank. So far as we can learn, in those localities where the chief injury was done the heavy snow of last Winter was not preceded by any rain, but it fell upon *dry* ground after the unusually long dry season in November and December. The soil was so warm and free from water, and was so thoroughly protected by dry snow, that the mice were able to burrow in it and breed during the entire Winter. It is well known that these animals multiply very rapidly, and quickly arrive at maturity when in good quarters. A single pair finding their way into a house, will in a few months completely overrun it. This will account for the immense numbers of them produced last Winter. For a time they found the usual sustenance in seeds, &c., in the soil, but owing to their greatly increased numbers, and the long continuance of the snow, they were driven to attack not only the roots of fruit-trees but also shade-trees, as well as shrubbery of various kinds. We have heard of whole hedges of the Osage orange, and also currant bushes, blackberry, raspberry, and strawberry plants, being destroyed. The mountain and prickly ash, beech, maple, elm and other shade trees, and even evergreens were also attacked.

Should the ground fill with water this Fall before freezing, the ordinary methods of protecting trees will doubtless suffice, but we need some method to resort to in a season like last year. Who will suggest an effectual one?

How to Keep the Mice from Fruit Trees.

A subscriber at Rhinebeck, in answer to our question, "What shall be done with Mice?" gives us his plan. He has found the mice already burrowed, for the Winter, in the roots of his trees. He has dug them out of their holes where they were found in pairs, and after destroying the nests and killing the animals when possible, the earth is pressed down and made smooth upon the surface, and watched to see if any other holes are made. By careful watching in this manner, he expects to save all his trees. He says "the mice have their holes dug and their plans all laid before the Winter sets in; and if they are now broken up they will seek other quarters. Newly planted orchards suffer more than old ones, because the loosened earth around the trees furnishes easier digging for the mice."

TAKING UP YOUNG TREES.—The same writer recommends great care about cutting off the roots with the spade when loosening the earth preparatory to taking up. Set the spade down parallel with the roots, letting the edge stand towards the tree. This is a necessary caution, though we recommend digging at a distance from the trunk at first, then loosen the earth carefully, putting the spade underneath the roots when doing so.

Swine and Swine Fattening.

During several years past we have written so much on this topic at this season, that there is but little new to be said to our old readers. However, there are a few suggestions that cannot be repeated too often:

First—Let the fattening of swine be attended to early. When cold weather comes, a large amount of food is required to keep up the warmth of the animal, which in milder weather would be converted into lard. This rule holds good in fattening any animal. So also a warm pen and but little exercise will promote the accumulation of fat.

Second—Keep the pens clean. We have reasons, from experience as well as theory, for saying that hogs will flesh up much faster on the same amount of food in a cleanly pen than in one kept in a filthy condition.

Third—Feed the coarser kinds of food first, such as mast, peas, barley, &c. These give bulk to the animal. Finish off with corn, which contains a larger *supply of oil or fat-producing elements*. This food rapidly fills with fat the chinks of the large frame grown on the coarse food. The following humorous article from the *Rural New-Yorker* contains several valuable suggestions, *such as we have often inculcated, done up in a lively style*:

The first requirement to success in this department of farm economy is—a good anatomical structure on which to build the flesh. Razor breeds shave their owners and the community at large. Long-legged, slabsided animals may answer for the purpose of "making good time" on the way to the trough, but for filling pork barrels they are totally inadequate. If a farmer has no other cribs in which to place his corn, two or three pigs of this description will allay any anxiety on that score. Furthermore, the only care to which a hog should run, are ears of corn; these appendages may give to the donkey a grave look—but in a pig? *Good breeders, deliver us!*

Having briefly stated what we do not want, we ma[illegible] [illegible] cheap [illegible] form [illegible] brush [illegible] higher walks of art. First, avoid [illegible] small-boned and compact; the back [illegible] broadened along the whole body. The touch on the back firm but springy; hair short and [illegible]; neck short, thick and deep; cheeks rounded and well filled out; face [illegible] but straight; nose fine; eyes bright; ears well set, thin and soft to touch; head small in proportion to body. This is a description, which [illegible] can only be manufactured by getting the right material to construct it with. Get a pig of this formation—call the breed what you like—and you will have profitable porkers.

The pig is omnivorous—will eat anything and everything that is edible. Regularity is the prime object. Give them their meals at stated periods—not fill them one day and starve them the next. We have read of those who followed the last-mentioned plan, but it was for a purpose—to "get a streak of lean and a streak of fat," and one thing their hearts desired they got—the lean streak. Judgment ought to be used in this matter. A hog can squeal off an ounce or two of fat in a short time. Those having a taste for that kind of music may indulge—"we'll none of it." Give them no more food than they will readily eat from the trough; over feeding is almost as much of an error as too little. Clean water will be an acquisition to the sty; if a running stream could be conducted into their feeding quarters they would derive much benefit therefrom.

Let there be a variety of food, at least in the early stages of fattening. Corn, peas, beans, parsnips, pumpkins, carrots, cabbage, turnips, etc., will all be found useful. In feeding roots it will be well to mix two or more varieties—pigs are sometimes dainty in taste—what one relishes another may not care about.

If you have any number of swine, a steaming apparatus will be found both convenient and economical. It prepares the food to be more readily acted upon by the digestive organs, and whatever will tend to this object diminishes the necessity of an expenditure of vital force to its accomplishment, and of necessity enables the animal to thrive more rapidly upon a certain quantity. Let the food be given warm—at the temperature of the body. Cold or frozen food in cold weather must, from the nature of things, be attended by a loss of energy and vitality on the part of the animal to which it is fed.

Their bed, as well as board, is a matter of consideration. Plenty of straw or coarse hay should be given them. It will pay better in the pig-pen than to sell it in the market.

Keep your pigs clean. Pigs as well as children will exhibit their bringing up. Unclean swine are the victims of a perverted taste—nature never made them thus. "As dirty as a hog" is an epithet often applied to those slovenish in matters and manners, and inferences may be rightly drawn when hogs *en masse* are included—but as far as yours are concerned, if it means anything, let it be that a man as clean as your swine would be a respectable-looking individual. A hog whose rearing has been what it should, will never forget his education, and always walk in the way he should go, and on points of principle will oft-times shame his possessor.

Pittsburg City Bonds.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

We see it stated that the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company have announced their inability to meet the semi-annual interest due on the 3d of November on the Bonds issued to the Company by the city of Pittsburg, in payment of their subscriptions to the capital stock, payment of which was guaranteed by the Company. The City Bonds amount to $400,000; interest, $12,000; County Bonds, $750,000; interest, $22,500. This is the first failure of the many Companies that received city and county aid within the last two or three years.

On being notified of the above fact, the authorities of Pittsburg called a meeting of Councils, at which a Committee was appointed to investigate the condition of the Railway Company and of the city finances. From the report of this Committee we learn that an act of the Legislature forbids the corporation of Pittsburg to increase the city debt by loans beyond the sum of $1,150,000, and this limit has been already reached. By the terms of the city charter the corporation is restrained from levying a tax of more than five mills on the dollar, and that being the amount of [illegible] no further tax can legally be [illegible] of paying the interest of the [illegible] on the city, the Legislature [illegible] Councils authority to levy a tax [illegible] to meet it, and the money was raised by [illegible] That resource has been exhausted, and there is no other to fall back upon. The ordinary revenue of the city, derived from the five-mill tax, etc., *is barely sufficient* to meet expenditures, and this year it will fall short, so that the deficit will be about $10,000. The condition of the city finances may therefore be stated thus:

Deficit on ordinary revenue for 1856	$10,000
Interest on Steubenville Bonds for 1856	33,000
Interest on Allegheny Valley Bonds for 1856	12,000
Deficit on Dec. 31, 1856	$55,000
To which is to be added:	
Interest on Steubenville Bonds in 1857	$33,000
Interest on Allegheny Valley Bonds in 1857	24,000
Probable deficit on city revenue	10,000
Total	$122,000

The Councils have resolved to apply to the Legislature for power to levy additional taxes to meet this deficiency. As regards the assets of the railway corporation, they are as follows:

Forty-four miles road and six miles siding	$1,623,581
Engines, cars, real estate, &c.	145,919
Armstrong Co. and Jefferson Co. Bonds	240,000
Total	$2,009,500

During the eleven and a half months that the road has been in operation, its earnings have been $54,505 98, and its expenditures $62,819, of which latter sum $46,515 11 was for actual running expenses. There is a mortgage of $400,000 upon the road, the interest of which is $28,000 per annum.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Fur Season—Value of Fancy Furs.

Furs are decidedly *the* fashion this season, and every lady seems determined to obtain the handsomest her means can command. Formerly the state of the thermometer had some effect upon the business of a furrier—but that is no matter now. With the thermometer at eighty the work would still go bravely on—for Fashion has issued her commands, and her devotees are too well trained not to obey. Even now, amid the glow and glory of our Indian Summer, they are seen on our promenades, gloomily presaging the approach of the cold and unlovely Winter.

It is said that the trade in furs (fancy furs, especially) has been double this season that of any previous year. Extravagant prices are paid for the more rare and costly kinds, such as black fox, Russian crown sable and real ermine, by the *élite* of our metropolis, while others content themselves with Canadian or Hudson Bay sable, and the majority are happy to possess a "set" of stone marten or handsome minx. Of late years ermine has lost somewhat of the *prestige* which formerly distinguished it in the world of Fashion. It used to be considered the *ne plus ultra* of elegance, the type and emblem of royalty, and the impetus which the immense increase in the sale of furs has given to the different departments, seems likely to operate in restoring our old favorite to something of its former position. Its extreme delicacy renders it unfit for promenade, but it is greatly admired for its fine effect at the opera and in the concert room.

In Russia the black fox and crown sable are prohibited to all but royalty, and it is only by a species of smuggling that we are enabled to gratify the sovereign tastes of the lofty dames of our American Courts. Yet even thus, their facilities are greater than many noble Russian ladies can boast of, they being obliged to content themselves principally with the skins of the red fox and raccoon, the varieties of costly furs which they are permitted to wear being almost beyond price.

The general increase in the sale of fancy furs has greatly enhanced the value of native American productions. The demand for sable, and the comparatively small amount imported from Russia has greatly increased the price of the Hudson Bay sables, from which they can scarcely be distinguished, except by a *connoisseur*, while American minx, which ten years ago could hardly be seen in the street, is now sold five times as much as any *other fur in the market.*

STYLE AND PRICE OF FURS.

The cape, or *Pickow Russe*, is worn the same as last year, slightly pointed at the back, and sloping gracefully over the arm to the front, which ends in long tabs. It is lined and quilted with silk as near the color of the fur as possible, and has a small collar, which with a cord and tassels complete it at the throat. Muffs also preserve the moderate dimensions of last season, and are finished in the same manner, with silk lining drawn with rich cord and tassels. Victorines are still worn, but tippets are taking their place somewhat among persons who do not wear the large cape, these being deeper than victorines, and susceptible of a greater variety of uses. Cuffs are longer than they were last year, reaching nearly to the elbow; they are narrow and pointed at the top.

A whole "set" comprises cape, cuffs, victorine and muff, but an ordinary set [illegible] only [illegible]

A whole set of Russian crown sable is worth [illegible]; ordinary Russian, or Hudson Bay sable, from $150 to $1,000. A [illegible] can be obtained for [illegible] Siberian squirrel is also growing more into favor, and is greatly increasing in value. A set which can be bought now for $30 or $40, will probably be worth one-third more next year. The common furs, such as German Fitch, mountain marten, opossum and rabbit, can be bought for almost any price which the conscience of the dealer will permit, few of the buyers being able to determine the exact value, because of the changes to which the furs are subjected in the process of dyeing.

FUR TRIMMINGS FOR DRESSES, CLOAKS, ETC.

But it is not alone in sets that furs will be worn this Winter; we have seen costly velvet dresses, with a deep border of Royal ermine, and the richest brown *moire antique*, trimmed with sable half a yard in depth. These have a magnificent effect, and will be splendid toilettes for the holidays. A very elegant imitation of Russian Sable has also been imported for trimming cloaks. It was invented for the "Coronation" cloak, designed in honor of the Empress of Russia. It is costly, and exactly adapted to the superb style of the cloak, which is of black velvet Beaver cloth, in the Spanish circular form, and very flowing and graceful. It is decidedly the most distinguished cloak of the season. The "Ristori" is also something in the same form, made of rep cloth, with a long, straight hood; it may be trimmed with an imitation of fur, or black velvet; it is a very stylish and elegant garment, and is second only to the "Coronation" cloak. The same style is made in black velvet and trimmed with a deep border of bias *moire antique* or real guipure lace, with a heading of bugle trimming. The inside part of the hood is made of satin, or *moire antique*, and has a *berthe* cape surrounding it of black velvet, trimmed with bugle trimming, and drop buttons. A new shawl of Chinchilla, bordered with ermine, has been introduced for the Opera this season, and is very much admired. Opera cloaks are many of them bordered with ermine, instead of *moire antique*, and are made somewhat deeper, in order to give effect to this more costly trimming; the importations of the most beautiful flounced robes which are daily received does not look much like the anticipated falling off in silks. The designs are exquisite, and succeed each other so rapidly, that it is a marvel that invention is not exhausted in the endeavor to produce them. For black silks, deep black velvet flounces—wrought in the most elaborate style, like fine French underwork, are the most *recherché*. They make an elegant carriage toilette, and are worth $125 each. Rich brown and blue taffetas have also black velvet flounces with designs upon them in satin the color of the dress. A superb corn-colored taffeta had flounces of white velvet, wrought with what looked like an embroidery of corn-colored satin, with a fringe border. The soft, delicious blending of the rich white velvet, with the bright corn-colored, produces an effect impossible to describe, but it was beautiful exceedingly. *Moire antique*, and Irish poplin of the shade of blue called "Marie Louise," is very handsome and fashionable; they should be trimmed with rich crochet fringe, or lace of the same shade as the dress. We have seen an elegant drab *moire antique* trimmed with black guipure lace, with very fine effect. The high plain corsage had a row of jet drop buttons down the front, and a deep lace *berthe*. Lace is still worn in every possible manner. Shawls, the graceful *Mantilla*, and the pretty *Amazon*, are worn with the low corsage for dinner toilette, and new and elegant designs are constantly appearing for the lace flounces, and over-dresses, which will form a universal addition to the evening costumes for young ladies. A new and very pretty material for ball dresses is called the *zephyr tissue*; it is exceedingly light, and in lovely delicate colors; over the flounces are intended to be worn others of blonde, of a cobweb fineness, which will give an etherial grace to the whole figure. Application lace dresses will also be worn over colored silk slips. But applications of silks on lace are still practiced and expressly adapted to small social parties and reunions.

PARISIAN BONNETS FOR WINTER.

Some very new and distinguished styles for Winter bonnets have been received at the *Nouveautés de Paris*. They are all made of different varieties of velvet, including the soft and beautiful moss velvet, which comes in white, and trimmed with ostrich feathers, with fancy tips, and forming an elegant bridal hat. Others are of white and blue imperial velvet, exquisite in shape and perfect in finish. Green, brown and mallow-colored dotted velvets are also represented—the last named being considered especially stylish. They are trimmed with large shaded velvet leaves and feathers, not so profusely as last season, but with much finer effect. The ruches on the inside are not worn full all round the face as heretofore, but only full at the sides, the front being ornamented with a narrow band of velvet, the color of the inside trimming, and a plain fall of lace, just touching the forehead and shading the velvet. An elegant white imperial velvet was so peculiar that we will describe it. It was bound all around an inch in depth with black velvet, and had a crown of white lace spotted with black stars. It was ornamented on one side with fancy ostrich feathers, tipped with black, and on the other side with a delicate white bird with a long tail, which gradually melted into black at the extremity. *On each side of the bird were white velvet leaves* shaded with black, which formed wings, and gave a most unique and curious effect.

☞ What earthly precautions have the Brooklyn Ferry boats taken to prevent the loss of life by drowning, in case of accident? A single life-preserver on each boat is all that the passenger sees. Is it enough?

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

ADMIRALTY DECISIONS.

J. H. Elmore vs. The Steamboat Alida.—Decree for $161 29, with costs. The residue of the demands disallowed.

J. Earle vs. The Same.—Wharfage allowed at the rate agreed for, for the time the vessel actually occupied the wharf. Residue disallowed. Reference to a Commissioner.

Lewis C. Spencer vs. The Same.—Each supply furnished the boat became a debt at the time of its delivery, and lien on it ceased on the boat leaving the port, unless the lien specification was filed within 10 days thereafter. A series of consecutive supplies cannot be united and all brought under the lien acquired by the last.

Reference to a Commissioner to ascertain what charges come under this rule and their amount.

J. E. Brown vs. The Same.—A debt comes within the lien law, only when contracted at the port where the vessel lies. An agreement between the parties for supplies and services to be furnished out of port is not entitled to a privilege against the vessel.

Reference to a Commissioner to ascertain what amount of the debt was so contracted and when.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged. Pearls, $6 50; Pots, $7 50@$7 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—About 1,250 lbs. American Yellow brought former rates.

CANDLES—Are in good request, at steady prices.

COFFEE—Sells slowly, at old rates. Java, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11¼c.@12¼c.; Rio, 9c.@11¾c.; and St. Domingo, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb.

COPPER—Is rather quiet, but firm.

COTTON—Attracts more attention, but at prices under the claims of factors. Hence transactions are restricted. We take the following from Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co.'s Circular for the *Arabia*. The week's receipts at all ports amount to 91,000 bales, against 81,000 last year, showing an increase of 10,000 bales. The shipments to Great Britain have been 23,000 bales, against 38,000 bales same week last year.

	Week's Receipts.	Since Sept. 1.	Week's Exports.
New-Orleans	52,000	257,000	27,000
Mobile	6,000	32,000	....
Other Ports	33,000	159,000	6,000
Total	91,000	448,000	33,000
Last Season	81,000	481,000	56,000

	Exports since Sept. 1.	Of which, to Great Britain.	Stock.
New-Orleans	75,000	28,000	165,000
Mobile	6,000	3,000	20,000
Other Ports	21,000	20,000	120,000
Total	102,000	51,000	305,000
Last Season	229,000	162,000	289,000

It is thus apparent that, as compared with last year, there is at present a decrease of receipts of 33,000 bales; a decrease of exports to foreign ports of 127,000 bales, of which 111,000 to Great Britain, and an increase of stock of 16,000 bales.

RECEIPT AND STOCKS—New-Orleans continues to receive freely, and our tables this week again show an increase of 10,000 bales over those of same date last year, the figures being 91,000 bales against 81,000, thus reducing the deficiency of the present year's receipts, in comparison with those of last season, to 33,000 bales. Stocks, which at Sept. 1 were lower than ever known before, have increased rapidly during the past six weeks, and now amount to 305,000 bales, against 289,000.

PRICES AND EXPORTS—The late heavy purchases at New-Orleans have not yet begun to clear for sea, and the exports continue light down to telegraph dates. Another week or two will show heavier shipments to Foreign ports. The buying for England, which has now commenced, has stopped the decline at the South, and an upward movement has even taken place, which will for a time be stimulated by the Liverpool news. We still believe that no good grounds exist for paying present prices, at least until later in the season, when more certainty is felt in regard to our future supply.

CROP—The majority of the letters read badly, but complaints now come chiefly from the Atlantic States. Further south and west we hear more favorable reports. The estimates even in the Atlantic States vary materially; the extremes being from 2,900,000, to 3,300,000; the latter estimate being almost universally abandoned as quite hopeless.

FISH—The market is generally inactive, yet quotations are unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour presents no really new feature. The supply is ample; the demand is fair, and prices are pretty firm for all other than common grades, which are dull and irregular in value. The sales since our last amount to about 9,500 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	[illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Favorite and Extra State	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	[illegible]
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Missouri	[illegible]

[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

IRON—Sales of 150 tons Scotch Pig [illegible]

LATHS—Quiet, at previous figures.

LEAD—Is in moderate demand [illegible]

LEATHER—Holders claim very full prices, but the demand is less animated.

LIME—Rockland is in demand, and is firm [illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible] Tar and Rosin remain about the same.

OILS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining [illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SPICES—Are dull and heavy [illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

JEWELRY VERY LOW.—THE SUBSCRIBER is selling all descriptions of JEWELRY, at Wholesale and Retail, at less than usual prices. [illegible]

Also, Silver Table Spoons, Dessert and Tea Spoons, Forks, Silver Napkins, Rings, Gold Amulets, [illegible] and Silver Holders, &c., very low. GEO. C. ALLEN, [illegible] Of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

MINIATURES ON JEWELRY.—THE ATTENTION of the American public is respectfully invited to LOUIS SCHNEIDER'S [illegible] [illegible] L. SCHNEIDER, [illegible] Room No. 12.

WATCHES—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The subscriber, who has been in business in Wall-st. for 18 years past, is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices: Fine Gold Lepine Watches, four holes jeweled [illegible]; Fine Gold Detached Levers, full jeweled [illegible]; Fine Gold Hunting-Case English Patent Levers [illegible]. And, also, all kinds of English Patent Lever and Duplex Watches, made by Cooper, Johnson, [illegible], Beesley, Harrison, and all other celebrated makers, very low. Also, the celebrated Levers and Chronometers made by Jules Jurgensen of Copenhagen, [illegible] Pocket Chronometers and Magic Watches; Watches which wind up and set the hands without a key; Beautiful Enameled and Diamond Watches for ladies; Independent Second and Quarter-Second Watches for timing horses, and all other styles of Watches, Gold and Silver, at less than usual prices. Watches and Jewelry exchanged. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of Diamonds and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry, &c. Gold Detached Levers for ladies [illegible]; Gold Robt. Roskell Levers for ladies [illegible]; Gold Jules Jurgensen Watches [illegible]. Also, all kinds of Watches, at equally low prices. Also, Albata Plate-ware, Forks, Spoons, Cake Baskets, Tea Sets, &c., very low. All articles guaranteed to be as represented. SQUIRES, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st.

VERY SUPERIOR CANDIES OF EVERY KIND. LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN NEW-YORK. At the lowest market price, by STEWART & BUSHING, Wholesale Confectioners, No. [illegible] Pearl-st.

FALL MILLINERY GOODS. R. T. WILDE, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] John-st., IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF SILK MILLINERY GOODS, Straw Goods, Silk and Fancy Bonnets, Dress Caps and Head Dresses, French Flowers, Feathers, &c. A complete stock of the above goods constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest market prices.

SPLENDID FAMILY BIBLES. THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from London a large invoice of the most beautiful and costly Bibles ever imported, to which he respectfully invites attention. They are well adapted for wedding gifts. THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER, In plain and elegant bindings, and a fine assortment of standard THEOLOGICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS, suitably bound for libraries or presents. JUVENILES in great variety. THOS. N. STANFORD, (Late Stanford & Swords,) No. 637 Broadway.

SCHUBERTH & CO.'S GREAT MUSIC DEPOT, No. [illegible] Broadway, Publishers for 30 years at Hamburg and Leipsic, offer the largest stock in the United States (one million works) [illegible] The CIRCULATING MUSICAL LIBRARY of [illegible] distinct works. Terms: One year, $10 (with [illegible] worth of Music gratis) [illegible]

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, [illegible] HOWLAND AND DAUGHTERS [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list comprises the names of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 40 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO..............119 Nassau-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLAS, Manufacturer and Dealer, 21 Beekman-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and Dealers,) 60 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 601 Broadway, one door from 12th-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
Life, Race, Ship and Pleasure Boats, of all kinds on hand making an assortment of over 300 Boats. C. L. INGERSOLL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 138 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.
LYON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Otis' Patent, Also, other rods, insulators, points, vanes, &c., No. 348 Broadway.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD..................120 Water-st.

Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
GRIFFING BROS. & CO., Field and Garden Seeds, No. 60 Courtlandt-st.

Guns and Sporting Articles.
EATON & FOLSOM, (Late the "Co." of H. Tomes & Co.,) No. 288 Broadway.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers)......61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES.

H. H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 65 East 22d-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—Superb sale of costly household furniture, silver and plated ware, costly vases, &c. The furniture made by Belter within a few months.

RECEPTION ROOM—Velvet carpets, brocatel curtains, richly carved etagere, encoignure suite in rosewood, covered with tapestry, very choice vases, parians, artistic bronzes, chandeliers, costly ormolu clocks, &c.

DINING ROOM—Tapestry carpet, richly carved oak buffet, with flowers and figures; couch and chairs of oak, with tapestry; oval pier glass, superb mantel vases, extension dining-room table, with leaves in case and marble top; large iron silver-safe, made by Herring; superb dinner, tea and breakfast set, painted blue and gold with flowers; real bronze chandeliers; costly painted vases, large size; oil-paintings and engravings; superb chased silver tea and breakfast set; knives, forks, spoons, &c.; real Sheffield plated ware, rich cut glass, &c.

PARLORS—Rich new velvet carpets, elegant carved etageres, lined with satin wood; encoignure rosewood suites, openwork, carved medallion backs, covered in brocade and rich crimson and gold silk brocatel; elaborately carved centre-table, real statuary, marble top; real bronze chandeliers; magnificent painted vases from the royal manufactory at Berlin; very high class oil-paintings, gilt and marble-top tables; superbly carved piano-forte, seven octaves, cost $800; music stand, pier glasses and rich curtains; carved rosewood bookcase, lined with satin wood, about 800 volumes of elegantly bound books of the most select authors; large Parian groupes, antique vases, perfect works of art, mantel ornaments and other beautiful articles.

BEDROOMS—Brussels and three-ply carpets; rosewood carved bedsteads and canopies; dressing glasses and bureaus, armoire-à-glace, rosewood furniture, covered maroon velvet; real ormolu vases, pier glasses, brocatel curtains, chairs in tapestry, iron safe, oil-paintings and engravings, furniture in black walnut, bedstead, bureau, cabinet, &c.

The sale will commence with kitchen-ware and basement furniture. The above can be examined one day previous to the sale.

The above sale will positively take place by order of the Court at the time and place specified.

T. C. Houghton, Auctioneer.

TO-MORROW, (THURSDAY,) AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, oil-paintings, mirrors, &c. We invite our friends, country merchants, hotel proprietors, and those about refurnishing, to view the stock previous to sale. Rich and costly suites of parlor furniture, medallion backs, covered in brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; solid rosewood chamber suites to match, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, several richly decorated and enameled suites; superior made oak, rich walnut, rosewood and mahogany library and secretary bookcases, armoires, mirror doors; wardrobes in rosewood and mahogany, Gothic and French bedsteads of the latest styles and designs, superb carved rosewood centre tables, side and pier tables, carved and fancy tables, several solid mahogany, oak and walnut extension dining tables, 14 feet long, with polished leaves; several superb thick French plate pier and oval mirrors; richly carved reception chairs in fancy covering; corner etageres; rosewood music stand and tables, with other rich articles.

Together with medium class furniture, viz: sofas, mahogany chairs, easy and rocking chairs, side and pier tables, oak and walnut extension dining tables, walnut bookcases, bureaus and washstands, lounges and lounge-beds, several wood-top enamel chamber suites, looking-glasses, oval mirrors, engravings, clocks, fancy glassware, &c., with an endless variety of articles not enumerated.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
$10,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Co. 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, (hypothecated,)........$1,000 each
$2,500 Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Co. 7 per cent 2d Mortgage Bonds........$100 each
20 shares Park Fire Insurance Company........$100 each
40 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company........$25 each
25 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad Co........$100 each
20 shares United States Hosiery Company........$10 each
97 shares [illegible] Turning Company........$10 each

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 87 West 36th-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange. Said property is desirably located; neighborhood improved. House has all the modern improvements: baths, gas, &c. Sale positive. Terms at time of sale, or upon application to the Auctioneer, at rooms Nos. 19 and 21 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

J. & H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—THURSDAY, Nov. 6, 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, 50 crates all kinds white granite, blue and common ware, cut and pressed glass, China, Britannia ware, fancy goods, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and sale positive for cash. Also, 50 crates earthenware at private sale.

John E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S TWELFTH regular Fall Trade Sale of hardware, cutlery, plated ware and stock goods, will take place at No. 216 Pearl-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock. Catalogues will be ready early on the morning of sale. N. B.—The stock, goods and two cases of cast steel for saw blades, will be sold at the commencement.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer.

250 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and rubbers, at auction. On THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis, No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City or country trade, without reserve, for cash. Also, a lot of shoe thread.

W. Cole, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—On THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by PEED & COLE, consisting of the entire furniture of a family. Rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, pier glasses, paintings, China and glass ware, kitchen furniture, &c., all in perfect order.

J. J. Waldron, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND CHINA FROM the shelves in lots to suit the trade by H. G. EVANS, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at No. 8 Liberty-st., at 10 o'clock, a full assortment of white granite, common, and yellow ware, French China and glass ware of every description. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

Gilbert S. Savage, Auctioneer.

DIBBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE WILL sell, for cash, without reserve, at their salesroom No. 42 Cedar-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, commencing at 10½ A. M., a varied stock of fancy goods, dry goods, clothing, cloths, vestings, shirts, collars, &c. Catalogues at salesroom early on morning of sale.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the dépôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS AT WHOLESALE—Including pass books, memorandums, copy books, bill books, note books, &c. ELLIS & SLOTE, No. 162 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY KIRTLAND & CO., Bankers, No. 42 Wall-st.

PASTEL PAINTING, OIL-PAINTING, MONOCHROMATIC DRAWING AND ORIENTAL TINTING.—A lady who has studied in Europe gives lessons, either at her home a few doors from Union-square, or at the pupil's residence; terms moderate; references to the first families in the City. Address, free, to EUROPEAN, care of Schaus, No. 629 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.—A COLLECTION OF PICTURES painted by Mr. Geo. H. Hall, is still open at the Galleries of GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway. The public are invited to examine them free of charge. The pictures are for exhibition only, and not for sale.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, GIVE YOUR ATTENTION.—Read this. All cast-off clothing, second-hand furniture, and all kinds of houseware bought, and highest prices given, in cash. Call at, or address by note, HARRIS, No. 180 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—AT the Brush Factory, No. 297 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine Brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, and 100 feet from the new Bowery, in every way adapted for manufacturing purposes, and to letting for steam-power, having a first-class five-story building thereon. Also, now on the premises, and running, but two years old, a thirty-horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in good order and of celebrated make. For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE FACTORY AND VALUABLE water-power, suitable for a paper mill, or any other manufacturing purpose. On the Bronx River, 18 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad, with 60 acres of land, three houses, carriage-makers' shop, barn, &c. The factory is four story, 80 by 30 feet. Also, adjoining, a one-story building, 25 by 45 feet; all in perfect order. The factory and part of the land, with the water-power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for first-class City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE near the village of Fishkill, with 25 or 65 acres of land, as may be desired. The situation commands a very agreeable prospect. On the premises are a dwelling-house, in the Gothic style, orchards of choice fruit, and suitable carriage-house, barns, ice-houses, &c. A stream of water runs through the land, and never-failing springs afford good facilities for forming fish-ponds, &c. Possession given immediately. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

VALUABLE COTTAGE SITES AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG-ISLAND.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock, on the premises at Ravenswood under the direction of Liv. Livingston, 6 cottage sites with the improvements fronting on the East River and Webster-av. and lands of JOHN WILLIAMS. Steamboat LOCKWOOD leaves Peck Slip at 9, 1, 4 and 6 each day.

FOR SALE—A LOT, SUPPOSED TO HAVE IRON ore on it, adjoining the famous Forest of Dean Iron mine, (now worked by the Hudson Iron Company,) and being part of the same tract, at Fort Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y. Said lot contains 365 acres of land, and is four miles from the Hudson River. Price $15,000; half cash, remainder on bond and mortgage, at 6 per cent., for ten or more years. R. K. JAMES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FOR SALE—No. 25 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—Lot runs through to 4th-st.; small stable on rear; baths, water-closet, gas, range, &c. No incumbrance; large portion can remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. 20 Dey-st., of CHAS. PARKER, or CHARLES WRIGHT, No. 160 4th-st. Lowest price, $6,000.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A THREE-STORY AND basement house. A new brick 3-story basement house up town, near Broadway, for sale for $6,000; $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. The house is well situated and contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—IRON FOUNDRY and distillery, 20 lots of dock property in A-st. and Union-av., Green Point, with improvements suitable for distillery. Foundry No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburg. For terms, apply to O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—BANKS OF THE HUDSON, YONkers; residence on Warburton-av. House contains hot and cold water, gas, furnace and range, and is within three minutes' walk of Glenwood Dépôt. Apply to S. JONES, No. 271 Broadway.

FOR SALE—43 YEARS' LEASE—PREMISES No. 123 Bowery. For particulars, apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 23 Pitt-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, A first class brick house, with modern improvements, in Lafayette-place, East Brooklyn; furniture new and rich; rent moderate; until May 1 or longer. Address WEST, office of this paper.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, AND THREE rooms on the third, together with back basement, of house No. 31 King-st. Inquire of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE to a small family until May. Near Broadway, between Bleecker and 8th sts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICE OF A PHYSICIAN lately deceased; inquire on the premises, No. 40 2d-st., corner of 2d-av. Also horse and wagon for sale, inquire as above.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place, on second floor, in suits, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office. Entrance on 4th-av.

HOUSES AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A FAMILY of four grown persons, a three-story house, two rooms deep preferred, with every modern convenience. Must be situated between 10th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Rent not to exceed $1,000. To any one giving up housekeeping the subscriber would be willing to purchase a part of the furniture. Address J. G. W., Box No. 3,212 Post-Office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE IN THIS CITY by a small, quiet, unexceptionable family; house must be located in a good neighborhood, and have the modern improvements and conveniences; willing to pay liberally for suitable accommodations; address J. G. R. Daily *Times* Office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—NOT BELOW Warren-st., to hire until the first of May, a genteel furnished house for a very small family. Address Box No. 1,009 New-York Post-Office.

BROADWAY STORE WANTED.—A MODern finished store on the West side of Broadway, between Chambers and Canal sts. Address Room No. 57 Bixby's Hotel.

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.—ONE AT not over $1,200, and another at about $2,500 per annum. Address Box No. 624.

DIVIDENDS.

MAYSVILLE AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—A first dividend of two hundred and fifty-four dollars per bond of $1,000, say one thousand dollars, will be made at the Bank of America, under a deed of trust, in favor of the undersigned.
JAMES T. SOUTTER, J. PUNNETT, THEODORE DEHON, } Trustees.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANIC'S BANKING ASSOciation, Oct. 28, 1856.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of November next. The transfer books will be closed from this date to 1st proximo. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

New-York, Nov. 1, 1856.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECtors of the BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 9th inclusive. Per order. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1856.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, held this day, a dividend of fifteen per cent. was declared out of the profits of the Company, payable to the stockholders on and after the 5th inst. FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AN INTEREST IN THE NEW AND beautiful Model of New-York at a great sacrifice. This work of art attracted, thousands at the late Fair, where it was exhibited for the first time. It is intended for European exhibition, and can be seen at the Crystal Palace. Come and see a fortune.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—THE JERSEY City *Daily Sentinel*, and the printing office connected with it, are offered for sale in consequence of the death of the late editor and proprietor. The paper is eleven years old, and is in a flourishing condition. Inquire of Mr. HATCH, in the office, Jersey City.

2,000 AGENTS CAN MAKE FROM $60 TO $100 per month. For sample and circular, enclose three postage stamps to JOHN ADAMS, Argyle, Washington Co., New-York.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKawana and Western Railroad Company (office No. 51 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the prices heretofore advertised, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:
Lump..........$4 15
Steamboat..........4 30
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces..........4 30
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates..........4 50
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c..........4 50
Chestnut, for small engines, &c..........3 65
Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton. W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., cor. 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th-sts.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.
AUSTENS, Agents, No. 50 Beaver-st.

PAINT—FOR ROOFS, &c., 1½ CTS. PER POUND and boiled oil for roofs, &c., 80 cents per gallon. Prime's boiled oil, 75 cents per gallon. White lead, 7 cents per pound, and zinc white, 8 cents per pound. For sale by SMITH & BRADLEY, 113 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

GAS AND FIXTURES.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A very extensive and varied assortment of the above goods are now being designed and manufactured by us, at our large manufactory, in this City, and at other places. The public are respectfully solicited to the examination or purchase of them, at our warerooms No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Spring-st., opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Dealers supplied at short notice, in any quantity, on the most favorable terms. Churches, public buildings, dwellings and stores, both in and out of the City, fitted up with promptness and entire satisfaction. MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES. We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland. In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £. Address TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st. REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1856.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, having unanimously resolved to increase its capital stock from one million two hundred thousand ($1,200,000), to one million eight hundred thousand ($1,800,000), the present stockholders are hereby notified that an installment of fifty per cent. will be required to be paid on the sixth day of January, 1857; and the balance of fifty per cent. on the sixth day of February 1857, with interest from the sixth day of January, 1857. Books of subscription will be opened at the Bank on the tenth day of November next. THOMAS TILESTON, President. PETER M. BRYSON, Cashier.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan. Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds. Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds. Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds. New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds. Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds. San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds. St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds. Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds. For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

$120,000 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTgage Bonds of the Milwaukee and Horicon R. R. Co., payable at the Bank of the Republic. The subscribers offer for sale the above securities, which are a first lien on 42 miles of the Road, fifteen of which are in operation, and would call the attention of capitalists to the same as a first-class investment. The Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, and are payable May 1, 1866. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

BANK NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Oct. 20, 1856.—The State Bank at Sackett's Harbor, (Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson County,) having failed to redeem the circulating notes delivered to and put in circulation by the said Bank, as required by the act entitled "An act to authorize the business of banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts supplementary thereto and amendatory thereof—Notice is therefore hereby given, that the bonds and mortgages described in the following Schedule, and held by the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, as part security for the circulating notes of said Bank, will be sold at public auction, at the rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange, in the city of Albany, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of November, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., viz.:

SCHEDULE.

No.	Bond and Mortgage made by	Amount.	Acres.	When due.	Recorded in Jefferson County Clerk's Office.
1	Elisha Camp and wife	$1,300	100	9th March, 1862	Book 47, page 311
2	Same	640	29 62.100	Same	Book 47, page 309
3	Same	4,310	451 36.100	Same	Book 47, page 313
4	Same	1,000	Village lot in Sackett's Harbor, 687 ft. on Ogden-st., and extending 174 ft. on one line, and 157 ft. on another, to the water's edge		
5	Same	2,000	Village lot in Sackett's Harbor, 300 ft. on Ogden-st., and extending 258 ft. on one line, and 157 ft. on another, to the water	Same	Book 47, page 316
6	Same	1,080	16 37.100	Same	Book 47, page 317
7	Same	415	30	Same	Book 47, page 321
8	Nelson Folsom and wife	300	40 48.100	Same	Book 47, page 322
9	Dyer N. Burnham and wife	600	63 48.100	3d June, 1861	Book 50, page 466
10	William Wilcox and wife			8th August, 1859	Book 50, page 200
11	Jane Ann Johnson and Rufus her husband	1,600	89 50.100	30th April, 1861	Book 50, page 487
12	Reuben Satchwell and wife	310	311 15.100	10th Jan'y, 1859	Book 50, page 180
13	David W. Ackerman and wife	356	45 66.100	3d Nov., 1857	Book 49, page 308
14	John D. Ingerson and wife	680	70 78.100	30th Dec., 1856	Book 50, page 306
15	John L. Alger and wife	770	71 76.100	4th Jan'y, 1863	Book 50, page 71
16	Joseph Drake See and wife	640	70 40.100	30th Feb'y, 1858	Book 50, page 455
17	William L. Burlingame and wife	300	30 38.100	10th Jan'y, 1858	Book 50, page 155
18	Cornelius Van Allen and wife	600	60 54.100	8th Jan'y, 1863	Book 50, page 162
19	Same	1,000	109 46.100	3d Nov., 1857	Book 49, page 305
20	Samuel F. Hooker	2,500	266 75.100	1st Dec., 1856	Book 46, page 344
21	Aaron Holden and wife	800	102 90.100	3d July, 1857	Book 43, page 207
		300	46 39.100	16th May, 1864	Book 51, page 453

And that the following described certificates of New-York State Stock, also held by the said Superintendent, as part security as aforesaid, will be sold at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1856, at 12 o'clock, noon, viz.:
Certificate No. 565, for $2,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 566, for $2,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 567, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 568, for $2,500—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 569, for $2,500—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 570, for $2,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 571, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 572, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 573, for $1,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1874.
Certificate No. 7,215, for $2,500—5 per cent. redeemable in 1858.
Certificate No. 3,245, for $6,000—5 per cent. redeemable in 1858.
Certificate No. 67, for $4,000—6 per cent. redeemable in 1873.

And further, that all the circulating notes registered in this Department, and issued by the aforesaid Bank, will be redeemed out of the trust funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose, as soon as the said funds can be converted into money; and if the proceeds of the said funds shall not be sufficient to redeem all of said circulating notes, then they will be redeemed pro rata, as required in and by the acts aforesaid.

The said mortgages, certificates of title, and other papers pertaining thereto, may be examined at the Bank Department, at any time previous to the day of sale. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an individual Banker (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12,'56-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
n20,'54-law2yW* D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER, Superintendent.
jy11,'55-law2yW*

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1856.—The MEDINA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent. T. H. STILLMAN, President.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 146 Cliff-st.

MEDICAL.

JUST PUBLISHED:
A new edition of that practical medical work, HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.

It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effect of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of these disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.

This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The original and genuine article!!! For purifying the blood. An unfailing remedy for scrofula, cutaneous and biliary disorders. The experience of sixteen years has fully established the high reputation of this invaluable medicine; its curative powers have been thoroughly tested in long-standing and obstinate cases, with such invariable success as to call forth the most flattering commendations from eminent physicians throughout the country.
Prepared and sold by A. B. and D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York, and by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.
He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.
Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.
Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.
Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.
One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.
Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.
Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.
A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.
Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.
In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.
No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.
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NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.
Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)
TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.
TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
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TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail, of Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.
Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.
Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.
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HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU—JOY TO THE AFFLICTED!!!—It cures diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, obstructions, female complaints, chronic gonorrhœa, strictures, gleets, and all diseases arising from excesses and imprudences in life, nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all improper discharges from the bladder, kidneys or sexual organs, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing, giving health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility, brought on by abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought thousands of the human family to untimely graves, can be cured by the use of this INFALLIBLE REMEDY, and as a medicine which must benefit everybody, from the simply delicate to the confined and despairing invalid, no equal is to be found. Beware of quack nostrums and quack doctors. HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU is prepared directly according to the rules of pharmacy and chemistry, with the greatest accuracy, and chemical knowledge and care devoted in its combination. The mass of voluntary testimony in possession of the proprietor is immense, embracing names well known to SCIENCE AND FAME—celebrated physicians and distinguished clergymen. See Professor Dewee's valuable work on the Practice of Physic and most of the late standard works of Medicine. It is a medicine which is perfectly pleasant in its taste and odor, but immediate in its action, and it is taken by persons of either sex, without hindrance from business or medical advice, as explicit directions for use and an ample number of reliable and responsible certificates to convince the most skeptical will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Delivered to any address. Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, No. 52 South 10th-st., below Chesnut, (Assembly Buildings,) Philadelphia. To be had of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 76 Barclay, and No. 323 Greenwich-st., New-York, and of druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canadas and British Provinces.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c. Office—No. 82 Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. Sundays—1 to 3 P. M. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has been concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—"THE CAUSE AND CURE"—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, with a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price, $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DISEASES OF THE EYE.—S. M. ELLIOTT, M. D., Physician and Ophthalmic Surgeon, continues the practice of his profession at his office, No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.
Dr. ELLIOTT will resume his lectures "On the Theory and Practice of Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery, including the Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Human Eye," on Tuesday, Nov. 18.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c.; Offices, No. 546 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease, an instantaneous cure is obtained. Consultations confidential. Private seats for waiting. For treatment by letter, address Box No. 600 Post-Office.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the number; and beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed, it is a villainous humbug.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.—Of all the remedies yet discovered for this complaint, this is the most certain; it makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction to diet or drink, exposure or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single instance of recent Gonorrhœa to be brought, which the mixture will not cure, under forfeit of $500. Many are cured in two days. Sold at the Drug-store No. 275 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also, at 10 Astor House, and at No. 160 Fulton-st., N. Y.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.
THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $1 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.
6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.
8:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.
4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.
RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.
8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
5 P. M. Express, without change of cars.
Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL, SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 6:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect;) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:45 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad. MAY 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunck.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 6:20 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE. HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 2:05 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. J. A. BROOKS Agent Providence.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 35 minutes. Fare, 20 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L.I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stoney Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baiting Hollow and Miller's-place.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $200,000 ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
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NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 25 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings).
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This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

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OCTOBER 15, 1856.
LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—The books of subscription to the Capital Stock of this company will be opened on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., at the office of ALDEN S. CROWELL, Esq., No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
ALDEN S. CROWELL, SAMUEL W. BURTIS, EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE, } Commissioners.

NOTICE.—THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURance Company have removed their office to the Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—8 miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Consists of 40 acres of choice land, in the highest state of cultivation, together with a splendid mansion and out-houses; fine views of the Sound, ½ mile from Depot. For further particulars, apply to T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., from 7 to 9 A. M. and 3 to 6 P. M.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows: ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE; BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26......1856	Wednesday, May 14......1856
Saturday, May 10......1856	Wednesday, May 28......1856
Saturday, May 24......1856	Wednesday, June 11......1856
Saturday, June 7......1856	Wednesday, June 25......1856
Saturday, June 21......1856	Wednesday, July 9......1856
Saturday, July 5......1856	Wednesday, July 23......1856
Saturday, July 19......1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6......1856
Saturday, Aug. 2......1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20......1856
Saturday, Aug. 16......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3......1856
Saturday, Aug. 30......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17......1856
Saturday, Sept. 13......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1......1856
Saturday, Sept. 27......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15......1856
Saturday, Oct. 11......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29......1856
Saturday, Oct. 25......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12......1856
Saturday, Nov. 8......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26......1856
Saturday, Nov. 22......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10......1856
Saturday, Dec. 6......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24......1856
Saturday, Dec. 20......1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.......Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York.......Wednesday, Nov. 12.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.......Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 26.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 10.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.......Wednesday, Dec. 17.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock. All letters must pass through the Post-Office—any others will be returned.
The Steamship ADRIATIC, JAS. WEST commander, will succeed the ATLANTIC, and sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 22.
The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:
EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.
The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:
EDINBURG....Saturday, 15th November, 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK..Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW..Saturday, 13th December, at 12 o'clock M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.
An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.
For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.
New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
First Cabin..........$130
Second Cabin..........75
This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—SHORTEST ROUTE BY 700 MILES—PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.—The new and splendid steamship TEXAS, (1,800 tons,) will sail from foot of Beach-st., North River, for SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, on MONDAY, Nov. 24, 1856, at 3 o'clock P. M., to connect with the steamer ORIZABA, from San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, for San Francisco. Passengers will find this the healthiest and cheapest route. 50 pounds baggage allowed each passenger; 10 cents per pound on excess.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

TO SAN FRANCISCO.		TO SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.	
Including Isthmus Transit.		First Cabin	$75
First Cabin	$175	Second Cabin	60
Second Cabin	125	Steerage	25
Steerage	75		

For freight or passage, apply to CHARLES MORGAN & SONS, No. 2 Bowling Green, New-York.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 124 BROADWAY.—Express for California, Oregon and South Pacific Coast will go forward by the United States Mail steamship *Illinois*, (connecting with the *Golden Age*,) on Thursday, Nov. 6, in charge of special messenger. Small parcels received till 1 o'clock; letters, 1½ o'clock.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., from pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave for Savannah on Wednesday, Nov. 5, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading only signed on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
The steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed the above, and leave on Saturday, Nov. 8.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—SUFFOLK COUNTY.—WILLIAM H. GLEASON, GABRIEL H. GLEASON and MARIA W. GLEASON against STEVEN H. THAYER, Executor of the will of CYNTHIA HAVENS deceased, PETER H. SHAW and ANNA MARIA SHAW, his wife, WILLIAM SHAW and IRA BEARD and ISABELLA BEARD his wife. Summons.—For relief—(Com. not served.)—To each and all the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Suffolk, at Riverhead, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, in Riverhead, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 28, 1856.
MILLER & TUTHILL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o8-law6wW

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.—SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ALBANY.—BELINDA HUGHES against JOHN HUGHES.—To JOHN HUGHES, defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of BELINDA HUGHES, plaintiff, a copy of which was, this 20th day of October, 1856, filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Albany, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber, at his office, No. 436 Broadway, City of Albany, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Oct. 20, 1856.
o22-law6wW DEXTER REYNOLDS, Plaintiff's Att'y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN H. ELLIOTT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of S. M. & D. E. MEEKER, No. 16 South 7th-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated May 7, 1856.
MARY ELLIOTT, HERVEY G. LAW, THOMAS GIBBONS, } Administrators.
my14-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dr. JOHN H. WHITTAKER, late of the City of New-York, physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 60 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1856.
o15-law6mW* FREDERICK W. READ, Executor.

The Democrats were sanguine of increasing their vote largely towards night. The friends of both are in good humor and confident. Mr. TAYLOR's friends are rabid, and nothing but the excellent police arrangement has prevented serious collisions between his friends and McCUE's.

Mr. STEVENS, the Republican candidate for Mayor, is doing better in some of the Democratic wards than his friends anticipated, and not so well in some of the old Whig wards. The friends of each of the candidates for the mayoralty are yet hopeful and confident.

In the Second, Fifth and Twelfth, strong Democratic Wards, Mr. McCUE, the independent Democratic candidate for Congress, is drawing largely from TAYLOR, the regular Democratic nominee, and it is generally believed that the contest is between [illegible], Republican, and WOOD, American—the former apparently ahead at this time, noon—but WOOD's friends are sanguine of increasing their vote largely towards night.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—About 12 o'clock Monday night two parties, or factions of the Democratic Party in the Twelfth Wards, known as "McMahon's" and "Mulcahey's" friends, came in collision on Van Brunt-st., when a man named PATRICK DIXON, of the former party, a ship-carpenter employed in the Navy-Yard, was severely beaten and shot in the back, near the spine. The ball was fired from a pistol, and has not been extracted up to the present time of writing, and it is likely the wound will prove fatal. He was taken home and Drs. MASONS and BURKE were called in.

Yesterday morning Officer MATTHEWS, of the Mayor's Office, and Officer CULLEN, of the Third District Police, arrested DANIEL SHEEHAN and MARTIN MEAGHER, charged with having been concerned in the shooting, and were, at 12 o'clock yesterday noon, close upon the heels of two others charged with the same offence.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—4 Hanover-st., and 181 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Destructive Fire at Marietta, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 3.

CRANE's extensive flour mill at Marietta, with its contents, including eleven thousand bushels of wheat, was burned on Saturday night. The loss is estimated at $25,000. Insured for $5,000.

Election Riots at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 4.

There has been considerable rioting in the various Wards here, and pistols were freely used. Several persons have been shot, and one, it is reported, fatally.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Nov. 3.

The steamship *Augusta* arrived here to-day after a passage of fifty-eight hours from New-York.

A Model Letter for the Use of the Next President.

Whoever was elected President yesterday, will find use for the following letter, which was written by Judge McLEAN, while Postmaster-General, to a disappointed applicant for reappointment. In reply to his inquiry as to the reason why he was not appointed, the Judge wrote thus:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, June 6, 1823.

SIR: *The allegations against you are numerous and strong, and are chiefly these:*

That you cannot write or read well enough; are not a safe accountant; have been guilty of the grossest negligence in not delivering letters when called for, a negligence always inconvenient, and often attended with injury; deliver letters frequently to persons for whom they were not intended, and suffer them to be taken away; fail to send letters and packages by the mail in proper time; sometimes sending off the mail without putting into it any letters or packets that had been lodged at your office; reverse the destination of letters, and send them back to the places whence they came; have not sense enough to discover the error after the letters have been repeatedly returned; make frequent and gross mistakes in the bills forwarded to other offices; open packages addressed to other post-offices; when a mail is called for by a neighboring postmaster, handing *out any one, right or wrong*; disobey the regulations respecting dead newspapers; appropriate half a dozen of them to your own use for two or three years, and resort to the miserable speculation of selling them for wrapping paper; fill up a circulating library with periodical works obtained in this way; are uncouth in your behavior; odious to the population; heap error upon error, and avail yourself of those errors in order to supplant your employer; have been tried by the vicinage and found wanting; and, to sum up, they charge you with want of principle and capacity. Respectfully, your obedient,

JOHN McLEAN.

The Wreck of the Propeller Toledo—An Awful Scene.

From the Chicago Times, Nov. 1.

Several gentlemen connected with the insurance companies of Milwaukee visited Port Washington to examine the wreck of the ill-fated propeller *Toledo*. They described the scene as an awful one. For two miles, or more, the lake shore is lined with fragments of the wreck, piled up, in many places, several feet high. The propeller foundered at her anchors, about 200 yards north and 25 yards outside of the piers, and the tremendous violence of the sea completed the work of destruction in a very few hours. The heavier portions of the hull have come ashore in large pieces, but the upper works are broke up into innumerable fragments. All the dry goods and furniture boxes have been rent asunder by the force of the waves, and their contents riddled by the sand like sieves, and scattered far and wide along the coast. Some of the hardware, such as cases of axes, &c., came ashore whole, and were washed by the sea far up the beach. Sundry barrels of liquor also came ashore, but it is thought $5,000 will cover the value of all that has thus been saved.

Of the forty or fifty persons on board the propeller when she went down, only three, two deck hands and a steerage passenger, were saved. One of these deck hands, Aquilla Gifford, was on board the steamer *Niagara* when she took fire and burned to the water's edge, off Port Washington, on the 24th of September. He is not over twenty years of age, and this was his first trip. His second was on the *Toledo*, which foundered very near the spot where the *Niagara* was burnt. When the propeller settled Gifford sprang into the sea and struck out for shore. Presently he felt a hand clutching at his neckcloth, and, to save himself, slipped his head out of the neckcloth, and saw it go down with the poor fellow who had caught it in his agony. With the help of a plank Gifford managed to get to the side of the pier, but he had not strength enough left to climb. He, therefore, commenced hallooing for help at the top of his voice, and presently heard answering shouts from the shore. Before help reached him, however, a combing wave threw him upon the pier, and he lost no time in making tracks for *terra firma*. It is his impression that he will stay ashore awhile this time.

We learn that, down to Thursday morning, seventeen bodies had been recovered of those who perished by this awful calamity. The bodies were picked up along the shore, south of Port Washington.

The crew numbered about twenty-five persons, including Capt. DEUSHAM, of Buffalo, who leaves a wife and child; GEORGE HILL, first mate, who leaves a wife and family near Cleveland; DAVID VANCE, second mate, brother of Mrs. DEUSHAM, unmarried; EDWARD McMANNMAN, first engineer, family near Cleveland, and E. F. STRETTON, second engineer, unmarried.

Mrs. HARRIET FRAZER, of Milwaukee—formerly the wife of LUCIUS WADSWORTH, deceased, of Buffalo—was among the passengers, together with three of her children. All were lost.

The Miseries and Effects of Intemperance.

The following is the most graphic delineation of the miseries and effects of intemperance that we have ever seen. It is from the arguments advanced by certain citizens of Portage County, Ohio, in a memorial to the Legislature on the subject:

"And yet its march of ruin is onward! It reaches abroad to others, invades the family and social circles, and spreads woe and sorrow all around. It cuts down youth in its vigor, manhood in its strength, and age in its weakness. It breaks the father's heart, bereaves the doating mother, extinguishes natural affection, erases conjugal love, blots out filial attachment, blots parental hope, and brings down mourning age in sorrow to the grave. It produces weakness, not strength; sickness, not health; death, not life. It makes wives widows, children orphans, fathers fiends, and all of them paupers and beggars. It hails fevers, feeds rheumatisms, nurses gout, welcomes epidemics, invites cholera, imports pestilence, and embraces consumptions. It covers the land with idleness, poverty, disease and crime. It fills your jails, supplies your alms-houses, and demands your asylums. It engenders controversies, fosters quarrels, and cherishes riots. It contemns law, spurns order, and loves mobs. It crowds penitentiaries, and furnishes the victims for your scaffolds. It is the life-blood of the gambler, the aliment of the counterfeiter, the prop of the highwayman, and the support of the midnight incendiary. It countenances the liar, respects the thief, and esteems the blasphemer. It violates obligation, reverences fraud, and honors infamy. It defames benevolence, [illegible]

The Church of the Epiphany of Philadelphia and Rev. Dudley A. Tyng.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 4.

At the election held by the congregation of the Church of the Epiphany, last night, the vote was as follows: For the Vestry, 87; against the Vestry, 41; blank, 1.

This result involves the immediate resignation of the rector, Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, the previous action of the Vestry having been sustained by a majority of the legal voters of the congregation.

The difficulty between the reverend gentleman and his congregation, it will be remembered, results from a political sermon preached in his Church in the early part of the present political canvass, Mr. TYNG feeling it incumbent upon him to denounce Slavery and to commend the candidates of the party opposing it.

Without venturing any expression of opinion on the subject of Slavery as a political question, we can but be gratified at the signal rebuke which this congregation has given to the pernicious practice of introducing politics into the pulpit.

A SAD SCENE.—The Buffalo *Express* says the office of the Southern Michigan steamers, in this city, was yesterday the theatre of a scene well calculated to move the most obdurate heart. Two young men from Michigan came there in search of their father. It appears that he left home some time last Summer, to visit friends in this State. His sons were to follow him this Fall, make a visit, and return with him to Michigan. Pursuant to arrangements, they left home a few days since, and passed eastward through this city. On reaching their destination, they learned, much to their surprise, that their father had left some time since to return home. The painful fear at once flashed upon their minds that he might have been on board the ill-fated steamer *Northern Indiana*, as the time of his leaving to return was about the time of that sad occurrence. They returned to this city, and at once visited the office of Capt. FORBES, where the papers relating to the lost on the *Northern Indiana* are kept. They soon found, in the proceedings of the Coroner at Detroit, a perfect description of their father, among those who were lost and their bodies recovered. The sad reality of his loss was then forced upon them, and they at once bowed their manhood, and wept like children at the bereavement. The stoutest heart could not resist the painful influence of the scene, and more than one sympathizing tear was dashed aside from stranger cheeks, at being spectators to the touching scene.

MANUFACTURE OF MOSAIC PORTRAITS.—The Papal Government has a manufactory in the basement of the Vatican in which a large number of persons are employed in producing pictures for the adornment of churches and for presents to the crowned heads of Europe. They are now engaged in making colossal portraits, from the first Popes, to be placed in St. Paul's Church, now erecting. It is intended to place there a complete series of these portraits, from the first Pope down to Pius IX, and to continue them as long as the succession continues, places being left for many centuries to come. These mosaics are made of a species of glass enamel manufactured for the purpose, and the different tints used in these works amount to more than 10,000. It is requisite for the persons employed to have great knowledge of art and a discriminating appreciation of the different schools of painting. Some idea can be formed of the difficulties to be encountered in these productions, when it is known that from twelve to twenty years are frequently occupied in their execution. Their artistic beauty is unrivaled.

IMPROVED MANUFACTURE OF PLATE GLASS.—The improved method of making plate glass, now in use, consists in employing, as material, fine white sand, soda, salt, lime, and arsenic, occasionally adding manganese, borax, &c. When this mixture is prepared it is put into pots for about eight hours, and, when sufficiently melted, an instrument, somewhat resembling a long-handled scoop, is inserted through an aperture over one of the doors in the furnace, and the scum is removed. The material is finally taken and placed upon a casting-table. The molten mass, after it falls upon the table, and the pot is swung away, is next compressed into a plate by a ponderous roller of cast-iron, and which, while still hot, immediately attains a sufficient consistency to be shoved on to the plaster-table, which is then wheeled to the entrance of an oven, put in, the oven sealed up, and the process of annealing, which lasts two or three days, is commenced. This consists in subjecting the plates to a heat gradually decreasing in intensity until they are entirely cooled; and, upon being taken out, they are cut to the proper size.

MAGNETIC PHENOMENA.—Dr. SCORESBY, when he heard of the loss of the *Tayleur*, an iron ship, stated to a friend that he would venture, without knowing anything of the ship but her fate, to say she was built with her head to the north. It turned out, *on inquiry*, that she was built with her head to the northeast. Dr. SCORESBY was led to his conclusion by having observed that iron has magnetism induced upon it by hammering, and when the bar thus magnetized is turned in an opposite direction and hammered again the magnetic polls are reversed. If an iron ship be built with her head to the north, the hammering will give her a magnetic polarity, which will have a certain effect on the magnetic needle of the compass. Her variation from this cause may be ascertained, and so long as the magnetic polarity of the ship continues the same the compass may be as serviceable as if it were not affected by the ship.

A BOY ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—A boy named GEORGE BURGEN, formerly living at Hamburg Centre, N. Y., was accidentally shot by another boy while engaged in play. The boy snapped the gun several times, supposing it not loaded, and finally dropped the muzzle of the gun right before little GEORGE BURGEN's face, and snapped it as before, when it went off, killing him instantly, the whole charge entering his mouth and passing through his neck, breaking his spine, and a portion of the charge lodging in the wall behind him.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Historical Society.

One of the stated meetings of this Society was held on Tuesday evening in the smaller chapel of the University. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, the President, in the Chair. About 250 persons were present. After the reading of the minutes, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD recited a letter from Mr. STONE in reference to the history of the late Mr. JOHN HOWLAND, of Providence, Rhode Island, of whom he is writing a memoir. It will contain notices of many of the leading spirits of the Revolution. Dr. OSGOOD characterized Mr. HOWLAND as having much of the spirit of the "tough old Puritan."

Dr. OSGOOD then adverted to the necessity of preserving the records of the Townships. The town of Lunenburg, Mass., has had all its records carefully duplicated. He thought the example worthy imitation. He alluded to PUTNAM's intention to publish a life of WASHINGTON, and to the interesting historical records forming part of the intended sale of the property of the late Mr. CORWIN.

The Librarian recorded several donations from Mr. SHIRTLEFF, Mr. AUGUSTUS MAVERICK and others. Also a portrait of CORNELIUS STEENWYCK, one of the early Mayors of New-York, the gift of Mrs. ELIZA M. CLARK, of the Locusts, New-Jersey. It is on a panel about 12 inches by 14, having great artistic merit. The gift is also accompanied with documents appointing this gentleman as *Dutch* Governor of Nova Scotia, from the general West India Company of the United Netherlands. The fact is interesting, as there is no historical mention of the matter. According to Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. STEENWYCK was Mayor of New-York for several years, ending with 1683.

Rev. Dr. DEWITT gave some particulars of the history of Mr. STEENWYCK in connection with the church. A vote of thanks was passed unanimously for the gift.

Rev. J. C. FLETCHER then delivered extempore the address of the evening on "Brazil." It was illustrated by a magnificent lithographic view of Rio de Janeiro, made from a daguerreotype.

He commenced by exposing the fallacies in the description of MACCULLOCH. Rio and its neighborhood was truly the Southern Switzerland. He referred to erroneous statements in a respectable evening paper of this City, contained in a letter, which had been freely transcribed by others, and which argued great ignorance of local details. He proceeded to sketch the topography and political history of the country—more particularly its present condition. This was drawn partly from good compilation, and partly from familiar residence during several years. The *flora* of Brazil was described in language as graphic as the subject is magnificent. Its *fauna* are equally interesting. The mineral riches were described as equally superb. The annual exports of Coffee to the United States amount to $15,000,000, and of other products in proportion. Its area is nearly 3,000,000 square miles. The country was described as one of the most lovely and healthful under the sun, though over some tracts of South America little or no rain ever falls. Its rivers are magnificent—its irrigation most bountiful. HENRY MARTYN had well explained why, for a tropical region, it is generally so healthful. Its elevation has something to do with it, but the rains which by the trade winds are deflected by the Andes furnish the mighty Amazon and her numerous rivers. The climate is much cooler than in similar latitudes of other continents.

The ravages of yellow fever and cholera were treated as accidental. Among its millions only a few thousands had perished. The dangers and annoyance of insects and reptiles had been much exaggerated. The speaker said he had felt no greater annoyance than was usual in Virginia. The white ants are not so destructive. The public libraries are large and full of old books uninjured by these creatures. The white ant naturally provides himself with a covering, or the red ant would eat him;—these [illegible]

[illegible] to convey production, to be eaten or palatable by the [illegible] long sweet potato, which must be subjected to maceration or heat, is poisonous, as all accept its starch—the universal article of commerce. Various social utensils are manufactured from varieties of the palm. As a mark of distinguished consideration there are yet cannibals, the Amazons who kill and devour their friends,—smoked and dried. Nearly 400 different tribes existed at the time of the discovery of the country by the Portuguese, and were freely inhabiting the sea-coasts and the banks of the great rivers. The central aboriginies spoke a different language, and were not under one government as the Indians of Mexico. Their language, next to the Malay and Athabasca was most widely diffused. Their dress and savage ornaments were described as presenting a horrible appearance.

What has become of the tribes formerly inhabiting the sea-coast? Disease, the slave-hunter and the progress of civilization have almost exterminated them. Many have emigrated to the southern bank of the Amazon. There their descendants are found to this day, the most warlike tribe of South American Indians. Many tribes are closely allied to North American Indians, but they are almost destitute of the religious idea. They have devil-worship, and if a woman even accidentally see the rude musical instruments of their incantations, neither she nor her children are permitted to live. Only about 12,000 are nominally civilized.

The speaker then alluded to some strange coincidences between the habits and superstitions of these South American Indians and those of Australia and the Eastern Archipelago. He alluded to the attempt to discover the fabulous El Dorado. The history is well known. The name "Amazon" had been traced to an Indian word signifying a "boat-breaker" from the peculiarities of its tide; others from the classical women-warriors. HERRERA was of that opinion; CONDAMINE thought there had been such a people.

The mystery had, however, been modestly solved by ALFRED R. WALLACE. Undoubtedly early explorers really believed they had fought with females. WALLACE had visited these people, and observes that the use of trinkets is usually confined to the men, who wear their hair braided, parted and combed, and with a careful extirpation of beard, giving to visitors an impression that they were women. In this way, the mistake had been unknowingly spread by early explorers.

The history and government of the country were briefly sketched from the time of its discovery by PINZON, Jan. 26, 1500, to the present date.

Admiral COLIGNY planted the *first Protestant colony* in this *Western* world. It was at Rio. Huguenots from Honfleur arriving in 1555,—three score years and ten before the Puritans arrived at Plymouth Rock, or Protestants established themselves at Jamestown. They introduced the printing press. But they were driven out, and we know but little of them until the Dutch, in 1624, established themselves in possession for 30 years. Driven thence, some of the Protestant divines of that colony came to Flatbush, and Rev. W. POLHEMUS, of Hopewell, N. Y., is directly descended from these people. Who (said the speaker) would have supposed that such a history could be possible?

It was at Bahia that the celebrated HENRY MARTYN, the missionary, sang that celebrated hymn—

"O'er the gloomy hills of darkness
Look, my soul—be still and gaze."

The political history of Brazil, since 1808, was the era of a new life. Many interesting statements were made in reference to her recent developments. In that country there is entire religious toleration. The distribution of the Scriptures is not prevented by the Catholic clergy. But the people are not very religious. They are indifferent, perhaps, owing to the character of their Portuguese priesthood. The press is entirely free. The *Correio Mercantil* is the progress paper, not unlike the Philadelphia *Ledger*. They have several dailies at Rio. The law schools at San Paulo have 500 students. At Bahia there are medical schools. The Brazilians have Provincial Legislatures, Electors, and Senators. The democratic, aristocratic, and monarchical features are all distinct in her Constitution. Was it not a shame that while other places had so many lines of Government steamers, we had none to Brazil? The material was provided by a company of capitalists in New-York so soon as the Government would yield its necessary concurrence. A plow sent out by Mr. MYERS, of New-Jersey, had been placed right in the reception room of the Emperor, who felt greatly interested. Was not this significant? How had he responded to LAMARTINE in taking a princely number of copies of his book, and forwarding him a princely reward of 100,000 francs?

The speaker then presented to the Society a beautifully executed half-length portrait, in gilt frame, of *his Majesty, DON PEDRO SECUNDA*. His features are those of an amiable, well-bred gentleman. It was well painted by WM. RONEY, of Newark, N. J., from a photograph.

Mr. FLETCHER gave, lastly, some interesting details in reference to an interview with the Emperor, on which occasion his Majesty expressed a wish to establish relations with the New-York Historical Society.

In proposing a vote of thanks for these interesting details, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD said that the Emperor would ascend from his merely conventional designation, and take place among the Society as a man. Carried with acclamation.

The Consul-General from Brazil, M. DE AGUIAR, was present during the evening, and also a son of D'AUBIGNE, the historian of the Reformation.

Mr. FLETCHER rose again to say that he had mentioned nothing about Slavery. The Slave-trade was practically done away with, but he regretted that the *two cargoes that had arrived since 1850* had been under the American flag. However, color was no bar in Brazil, and Slavery would soon be extinct in that country. The tallest and finest man in Rio is the son of an African. There is no office of the Government from which a man is debarred who *has been* a slave, except that of Senator.

We learn that Mr. FLETCHER in connection with Rev. Dr. KIDDER has now in the press a work entitled *Brazil and the Brazilians*, which judging from the character of the address delivered on this occasion, will go far to dispel many erroneous ideas entertained in reference to the great and growing empire of Brazil.

[Advertisement.]

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Operating and reception rooms on the first floor.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most excellent performance is to be given at this prosperous Theatre to-night—Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents appearing in the drama of "Ida May;" Mr. G. L. FOX and other favorites in the new comic pantomime of "The Schoolmaster," and Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. HATHAWAY and the whole entire company in the favorite drama of "Nick of the Woods." This being positively the last week of the HOWARD Family, all must avail themselves of the opportunity.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW PLEASURE.—We have always considered the real Farina Cologne Water as the most modest and proper luxury for our toilet table, but the other day we were tempted by a stray bottle of the "Kallisto," or Orient Water, prepared by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Tremont-street, Boston. We yield it the palm. The effect is salutary, and the perfume is exquisite. After the application we feel as bland and balmy as a May morning. We beg to suggest to the proprietors to make it less irresistible, if they expect to supply the demand.

[Advertisement.]

THE AUBIN GAS WORKS.—Generating Gas from resin and saw-dust, resin oil, coal, cotton-seed, &c., [illegible], affording the cheapest light known. For [illegible] or patent right apply at the offices of the Company with Messrs. H. C. HAWART & Co., [illegible], and No. 309 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

[illegible] Apply to S. COATES & Co., Office No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board.

R. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

COME ALONG NOW!—This is the opportunity! Capital chances now for the little children. The crowd is generally so great every night, to see Tom Thumb play *Tom Tit* in the famous moral drama of "Dred," they are going to repeat it this afternoon at 3 o'clock, as well as this evening at 7. Here's a superb chance.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX—THE GREAT KNOX.—The KNOX *par excellence*, is improving every day in the manufacture of his hats, the number he sells, and the good opinion of his customers. His store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is thronged with purchasers "from early morn till dewy eve," each anxious to secure a hat, the unexceptionability of which may be relied on.

[Advertisement.]

INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS AND THEIR CURE.—HOLLOWAY's PILLS quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood, and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and bowels.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. [illegible] Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED

CRAFT—SCHULTZ.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 3, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Dr. Anthon, Mr. SAMUEL M. CRAFT to Miss JULIA E. SCHULTZ, both of this City.

PECK—EMMONS.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 3, at the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Mr. RICHARD S. PECK to Miss CATHARINE EMMONS, all of this City.

DIED.

PORTINGTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, EDWARD PORTINGTON, aged 30 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 134 Christopher-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

TERHUNE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, of dropsy in the brain, CHARLES A., youngest child of John and Sarah Terhune, aged 18 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grand parents, No. 714 Washington-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

WEED.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at his residence, No. 41 East 20th-st., WILLIAM H. WEED, of the firm of Lewis B. Brown & Co., in the 39th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, cor. of East 28th-st. and Madison-av., this day, (Wednesday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken for interment, on Thursday morning, at 7 o'clock, to Darien, Conn.

GREGORY.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, MARY ADA, youngest daughter of James and Sarah Gregory, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) from the residence of her father, No. 389 6th-av.

MARTIN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 4, after a short illness, AGNES ANN MARTIN.

Her friends, and those of Rev. Dr. Wilson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

BREWSTER.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 4, MARIA LOUISE, infant daughter of Wm. R. and Julia V. Brewster, aged 4 months.

The funeral will be attended from the residence of the parents, No. 33 Dean-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

BARRETT.—At Canterbury, Orange Co., N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 2, BUCH RANDOLPH, son of James M. and Sarah A. R. Barrett, in the 5th year of his age.

CRANE.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 31, NANCY, widow of the late Caleb Crane, in the 81st year of her age.

EARLE.—At New-Durham, N. J., Nov. 4, of consumption, HARRIET DALLEY, wife of Edward Earle, in the 36th year of her age.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, at 1½ o'clock, and from the Grove Church, Weehawken, at 2 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, 7th inst.

BEEKMAN.—At Tarrytown, on Saturday, Nov. 1, Dr. STEPHEN D. BEEKMAN, aged 76 years, 9 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the Dépôt on the arrival of the 9½ o'clock train from the City.

WHEELER.—At Chatham, Columbia, Co., N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 30, LEAH, wife of Thomas Wheeler, in the 51st year of her age.

BARNES.—At Tamaqua, Penn., on Saturday evening, Oct. 18, R. HENRY BARNES, formerly of Jersey City. The funeral was attended on Tuesday morning, from the residence of his brother, J. E. Barnes, at Tamaqua.

☞ Papers generally please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 4.

$5000	Ohio 6s, '60	103½	200	Erie Railroad	58
2,000	Indiana State 5s	81	50	do	s30 57¾
1,000	Miss. St. 6s...12m	85	50	do	b60 58½
10,000	Virginia 6s	b60 91¼	500	do	58
7,000	City 6s, '70	98	1100	do	s30 58
500	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100⅛	1200	do	58¼
2,000	Erie R. R. bs., '75	90	600	do	s30 58
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs	87¾	100	do	b60 58¼
15,000	do	87¾	100	do	b30 58½
50,000	do	87½	100	do	b3 58¼
10,000	do	c 87½	200	do	58⅛
5,000	T. H. & Al. 2d mt	69½	1200	do	b10 58¼
1,000	do	69½	100	do	b3 58¼
1,000	L. E. & W. 1stm. bs	75	600	do	58
2,000	Erie RR. 2d mt bs	94½	200	do	58¼
5,000	Bos. & H. C. Co. bs	87	2000	do	s30 58
10	Metropolitan Bank	109½	500	do	58¼
5	Ohio Life & T. Co.	94	50	do	58
100	Manhat. Gas Scrip	100	400	do	b60 58¼
50	Del & Hud. C'l Co.	120½	700	do	b60 59
50	Penn. Coal Co.	91½	400	do	s60 59
150	do	b60 92	600	do	s30 59
50	do	91½	50	do	58¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	17	50	Stonington R. R.	[illegible]
300	do	[illegible]	7	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	93½
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	89	8	do	93½
200	do	b60 89	32	do	90
50	do	b60 89	50	do	90
150	do	89½	700	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	b60 56
100	do	89	100	do	54½
100	do	b60 89½	100	do	c 54
100	do	b30 89¾	1700	Reading R. R.	b60 74½
750	do	89½	1100	do	73½
100	do	89	500	do	73½
450	do	s10 89	100	do	73½
600	Clev. & Tol. R.	b60 69	2100	do	73½
100	do	67½	200	do	b15 73½
1000	do	67¾	300	do	s60 73
300	do	67½	300	do	b10 73½
800	do	67½	500	do	b60 74½
200	do	b60 69½	200	do	s30 73
50	do	67½	100	do	73
200	do	s10 67½	100	do	73½
200	do	b3 67½	100	do	74
500	do	b45 69	500	do	s30 73
1300	do	b60 69	500	do	b60 75
250	do	c 67½	500	do	b5 73½
200	M. So. & N. In. R. R.	82	100	do	b60 75½
200	do	s30 82	10	Cl. Col. & Cin. R. R.	98
300	do	b60 82	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b60 120
450	do	s60 83	100	Mich. C. R. R.	b60 93½
400	do	83	300	do	s30 91
100	do	b30 84	50	Ward Coal & I'n Co	40

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Erie R. Cn. bs. '71	88½	100	Erie Railroad	s3 58¾
6,000	Hd. Riv. R. 2d m.	82	200	do	s10 58½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b3 17	500	do	58¾
50	do	17	100	do	s3 58½
50	Ward Coal & I'n Co.	40	100	do	58¾
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b10 89	25	do	b60 59½
100	do	89	200	do	b10 58¾
100	do	b60 84¾	100	do	s3 58¾
28	Mic. So. & N. Ia. R.	82½	100	do	58¾
50	do	84½	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	54
50	Reading Railroad	74	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	s30 67½
200	do	s3 73¾	200	do	68
200	do	s3 73½	50	do	b60 69½
300	do	b60 75	300	do	68½
200	do	73½	300	do	s10 68½
100	do	74			

TUESDAY, Nov. 4—P. M.

The operations in Wall-street were every way large to-day. The business in Foreign bills for the Boston Steamer was heavy in the aggregate amount, though unsteady in rates, closing with a disposition to sell the very best bills at 109@109⅛ ℘ cent. on London; 5.22½@5.18¾ on Paris. The amount of Gold sent over by express for shipment to-morrow is $728,670, of which about $600,000 is in California bars. The closing terms for Exchange look as though the shipment by the steamer on Saturday will not exceed half a million of dollars. The market for money kept tight to-day in supply, though after the Bank Statement, and the fall in Exchange, there was evidently a better confidence among lenders, both inside of Bank and out, and a decided improvement is looked for in a day or two. The Banks in the Foreign business were emphatically poor to-day; the general rate of the Street being to [illegible]

[illegible] the money for which [illegible] with them. The rates [illegible] the same as at the close of last week. [illegible] brokers engaged in the Domestic [illegible] an easier market at the [illegible] borrowers on the hypothecation of [illegible] quite so readily accommodated [illegible] differences were freely paid at the Exchange [illegible] 30 and 60-day options.

The Stock Market was exceedingly [illegible] and the orders from [illegible] and by telegraph from the [illegible] cities were larger than for several [illegible]. In competition with the [illegible] for a rise, there were heavy purchases [illegible] who sold short extensively on [illegible] Saturday of last week, and early in the [illegible] yesterday. The advance in the Road [illegible] the [illegible]

New-York and Erie	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]
Southern Michigan	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	[illegible]
Chicago and Rock Island	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]

The list of Railway and State Stocks [illegible] affected by the panic, and the fluctuations [illegible] to-day, in shares amounted to 38,600 shares, against 40,000 shares yesterday. The general market closed firm, though several of the prominent Stocks were offered at a concession of ¼ [illegible] the extreme advance of the day.

MOVEMENT OF THE COTTON CROP—SINCE SEPT. 1.

[illegible]

Mr. WRIGHT's circular of the present week remarks on the Crop prospect:

The crop accounts remain without change, the estimates continue at from 3,000,000 to 3,400,000 bales, the lower figure generally entertained in the Atlantic States. The receipts at the ports are large, and will continue so until the bulk of the crop is received, unless retarded by low rivers. Planters are desirous of securing the present currency and are making unusual efforts to get their crops to market. It is quite possible this fact may give rise shortly to somewhat increased estimates of crop, and lead to some change of opinion on the subject. The exports to Great Britain are still small, being for the week, 21,000 bales, and for the season 51,000 bales, against 163,000 to same dates last season. At Augusta, Ga., on 1st Nov., ice formed in the streets, thermometer 31 deg.

CHARTERED CANADA BANKS TO OCT. 1.

Quebec Bank	$1,093,598	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Bk. of Mont'l	2,180,993	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Montreal	10,805,805	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comm'l Bk., M.D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of U. Canada	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banque du Peuple	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Molson's Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zimmerman Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Niagara Dist. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Toronto	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 3.

COTTON sales to-day 1,800 bales. No change in prices, but market shows an improved tendency.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—TUESDAY.—*First Board.*—$[illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, 82; [illegible] Camden and Amboy 6s, '75, 71; $5,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 88; $1,400 City 6s, 99½; [illegible] Elmira Railroad 1st mort., 71; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, 99½; [illegible] Union Canal 6s, 31½; [illegible] Susquehanna Canal 6s, [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½; [illegible] Reading Railroad, [illegible] 36½ [illegible]; 100 New Creek, [illegible]; 12 North Pennsylvania Railroad, 11½; 200 Catawissa Railroad, [illegible] Consol Bank, [illegible]; 25 Girard Bank, 11½.

Between Boards.—25 Girard Bank, 11½.

Second Board.—$4,100 U. S. City Warrants, [illegible] Harrisburg Railroad [illegible]; 50 Reading Railroad, 37½ [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, 46½; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; 100 New Creek, [illegible]

Closing Prices.—[illegible] Reading R. R. [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 17@18; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 37¼@38; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 22½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 1st mort., 76; [illegible] Long Island, 11¾@12; Vicksburg, [illegible] Girard Bank, 11¾@11½; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible] Canal, [illegible] New Creek, [illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—Geo. Shaffer, Miss Strong, Capt. S. W. Stewart, John B. Moore, W. S. Foote, Col. H. P. Horton, and 4 in the steerage.

In packet-ship Dreadnought, from Liverpool—Mr. Bruce and lady, Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Hogle, [illegible] Miss Hodges.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 33	Sun sets	4 55	Moon sets	[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	10 58	Gov. Island	11 46	Hell Gate	[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 4.

Cleared.

Ship Susan Hinks, Clausen, Glasgow, W. Lancaster. Bark Juliette, Richards, Bordeaux, Boyd & Hincken. Brigs Volant, Snow, Pernambuco and a market, W. H. De Forrest & Co.; African, Thompson, Havana, [illegible]; Talbot & Co.; Favorite, Rogers, Pernambuco and a market, M. M. Freeman & Co.

Schooners E. Kidder, Harkson, Savannah, [illegible] more & Co.; Melbourne, Morris, St. John, [illegible] Whitney & Co.; Honesty, Appleton, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Americus, Vanderbilt, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Maria Morton, Penny, Havana.

Propeller Caledonia, Layfield, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, Savannah [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchell. Nov. 1, off Savannah Bar, passed brig Confidence, of Newport, from Havana, bound in. The A. anchored in last night.

Ship Dreadnought, (packet,) Samuels, Liverpool Oct. 7, with mdse. and 400 passengers to D. Ogden. Oct. [illegible] ship Antarctic, off Cork, bound W. [illegible] passed a Br. sloop-of-war, bound W. [illegible] lon. [illegible] passed ship Contest, of New-Bedford, [illegible] The D. has been 16 days W. of the Banks.

Bark Phoenix, Daniels, Rio Grande Sept. 13, with hides, &c., to Corning, Banto & Co.

Bark Escoriana, Ryder, Havana 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to Mora & Norbow. Sld. in co. with bark Union, for Europe. The bark Leo, for New-York, sailed about a week previous.

Bark Aerial, (of Fall River,) Bosley, Galveston, [illegible] 60 ds., with wood to master. The bark [illegible] New-Bedford, sld. from Corsico [illegible]

Bark St. Andrew, Hickson, [illegible] to Manhattan Gas-Co. [illegible] Experienced heavy westerly gales, split sails, &c.

Brig Borneo, Rogers, Jacksonville [illegible] ds., with lumber to Peck & Church.

Brig E. Remington, Sawyer, St. Marys 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Potter. Arr. Nov. 1.

Brig Ashby, Orr, St. John, N. B. [illegible] Oct. 8, with logwood and coffee to Young & [illegible]. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c., but [illegible] coming in contact with [illegible]

Brig Addy Swift, Barton, Maracaibo 17 ds., with coffee and hides to Maitland & Phelps.

Brig S. Webster, (of Lubec,) Kinney, Aux Cayes 28 ds., with coffee and logwood to Young & Gerkin.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Gooding, Charleston 4 ds., with cotton, rice, &c., to Dollner & Potter.

Propeller Parker Vein, Bassett, Baltimore 4 ds., with mdse. to J. Riley.

Propeller Planet, Lopez, Philadelphia.

Propeller Osprey, Kenney, Providence.

Propeller Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia.

WIND—During the day, S. E.

Memoranda.

The Stonington and Fall River boats did not arrive till 12½ o'clock, being detained by a heavy fog in the Sound.

Extracts from letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary of Board of Underwriters.

HALIFAX, Oct. [illegible], 1856.

I have only a moment to say that the schr. Wave has just arrived from Sable Island, with 600 bbls. flour, 10 bxs. tobacco, from the wreck of the Alma F., all damaged, and must be sold.

Disasters.

The brig Addy Swift, from Maracaibo, reported this afternoon, came in contact [illegible] in a thick fog, [illegible] 10 miles N. of Barnegat, [illegible] H. B. Hall, while lying to, striking her [illegible] cutting her down to the water's edge. [illegible] board of the brig. Mr. Backe, pilot, and [illegible] board, and when they left the [illegible] the cabin floor, and was filling fast. [illegible] daylight, and could not see her. [illegible]

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 4, no lat. or lon., Samuel Robertson [illegible]

Oct. 20, lat. 39 41, lon. 70 45, ship [illegible], of New-York, 8 days out.

Oct. 26, lat. 40 21, lon. 69 08, ship [illegible] Liverpool.

Foreign Ports.

At Aux Cayes, Oct. 7, barks Hugh [illegible] for New-York; [illegible] for Boston.

At [illegible] Oct. 16, bark [illegible]

[illegible]

The election in this County, all things considered, passed off very quietly. In several of the wards in Brooklyn there was fighting between factions of the Democratic Party. This was the case in the Ninth and Twelfth Wards, but the police promptly quelled every disturbance, so that nothing serious occurred. In a melee which occurred in the Tenth Ward, assistant Capt. McLANE received a stab in the face from an [illegible] in the hands of a man named McDERMOTT, who was arrested and placed in the cells.

A number of illegal voters were arrested, but in some Wards arrests were not made until persons [illegible] a third time. A second time could [illegible] in silence by the vigilants, but a third [illegible] was too much.

The Chief of Police and Mayor visited every part of the City and contributed much by their presence to the preserving of good order. To the credit of the Ninth Ward, be it said, no disturbance of consequence occurred in that precinct. Such an instance of forbearance at an election was seldom ever known before, and [illegible] to their credit.

[illegible]

A list of the officers certainly and probably elected:

[illegible]

Ward			Ward		
I	Warren [illegible]	R	XII	George McMahon	D
II	John McNamee	A	XIII	R. H. Huntley	R
III	R. B. Pierson	R	XIV	(In this Ward there were no less than 7 candidates for Aldermanic honors—five of them Democrats.)	
IV	Alfred Derion	A			
V	[illegible]	D			
VI	Jas. R. Delvecchio	D			
VII	[illegible]	D			
VIII	John L. Spader	A	XV	Jas. S. Wilson	D
IX	John S. Bogart	D	XVI	John Baber	D
X	Geo. Oliver (short term)	D	XVII	W. W. Vanderbilt	D
	(David Phildian)	D	XVIII	Daniel Cole	D
XI	James Miller	D	XIX	(Chas. N. Black, Smith [illegible])	D

SUPERVISORS.

Ward			Ward		
1	John Phillips	R	11	Felix Campbell	D
2	Hugh McLaughlin	R	12	John Delany	D
3	L. D. McPhail	R	13	Wm. Wall	R
4	Thos. A. Jerome	R	14	John McCloskey	D
5	John S. White	D	15	Thos. Cummings	D
6	James Bell	D	16	David Lindsay	D
7	Geo. W. Bleecker	D	17	Thos. S. Dodd	D
8	Gordon C. Adams	D	18	H. D. Wentworth	D
9	Thos. Hamilton	D	19	Luke O'Reilly	D
10	Samuel Smith	D			

[illegible]